The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

British Comments on the Democratic Nominations.

Banishment of Revolutionists from Spain.

Debate in the Senate on Funding the National Debt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the London Press on the Democratic Nominations.

London, Saturday, July 11.

Telegrams from the New-York Associated Press office, announcing the final result of the ballotings in the National Democratic Convention, were promptly received by the London journals. These dispatches evoke comments from the Press generally unfavorable to the success of the ticket.

The *Daily Standard* thinks that sanguine Democrats themselves may well doubt if Horatio Seymour can defeat the most popular American.

The *Daily News* says the Radical Party will exult over the Democratic defeat, which is certain to follow the selection of so weak a candidate as Horatio Seymour.

The *News* thinks the country needed a stronger and more healthful opposition than it is likely now to have, and believes that the intelligent Americans will soon acknowledge this with regret.

The *Morning Herald* treats the coming contest as a foregone conclusion. The *Herald* is not sure if the best man the Democracy could select could not oppose Gen. Grant with advantage on the question of keeping faith with the Southern States and the bondholders, but Grant's personal eminence and popularity would probably elect him in any event.

PRUSSIA.

Good Effects of the German-American Naturalization Treaty.

Berlin, Saturday, July 11.

By virtue of the provisions of the Naturalization Treaty recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, this Government has stayed all prosecutions against the adopted citizens of America of German birth. Those who have been sentenced or imprisoned will be released forthwith.

SPAIN.

Banishment of Army Politicians.

Madrid, Saturday, July 11.

The generals who were recently arrested here for political causes, have been sent in banishment to the Canary Islands.

BELGIUM.

The Swatara at Antwerp.

Antwerp, Saturday, July 11.

The United States screw steamship *Swatara*, of the European squadron, arrived in this harbor to-day.

MEXICO.

The Town of Villa del Valle Plundered and Burned by Robbers—Execution of Gen. Galvez.

Havana, Saturday, July 11.

The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived at this port, bringing dates from the City of Mexico up to the 4th inst. The following is a brief summary of her news:

The town of Ville del Valle had been attacked, captured, burned and sacked by a band commanded by Estrada.

Gutierrez had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Angel, a brother of Gen. Miramon, had been arrested at Huamantla, a town near Puebla. Documents favoring the reactionists were found in his possession. Gen. Galvez had been executed.

Cepeda had returned and been installed Governor of Yucatan.

Review of the Trade and Commerce of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, July 10.

Capt. Robert H. Pearson, formerly of the Pacific Mail Company, died to-day.

The *Bulletin's* semi-annual review of the trade and commerce of San Francisco, for the six months ending June 15, shows that thirty and a half millions of tonnage entered the port during the period, two-fifths of which was foreign trade. The value of foreign imports for the same time was about $8,000,000 in gold, and the estimated currency value of free goods received by the Panama steamers, $22,500,000; the value of merchandise exports since Jan. 1, $9,750,000, and coin and bullion, over $20,000,000. The Internal Revenue collection for the District of San Francisco was over $5,000,000. Since Jan. 1, 32,000 passengers have arrived here, two-thirds of whom stayed.

Flour steady at $6 25@$7 50. Wheat weak at $1 80@$1 85. Legal Tenders, 71¼.

Inauguration of the Buffalo Driving Park.

Buffalo, Saturday, July 11.

An immense crowd was present this afternoon at the inauguration of the new Buffalo Driving Park. A purse of $400 was trotted for by horses which never beat 2:34, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. *Springville Chief, Dutchman, Oratagus, Chief, General Love, Le Blond, Cayuga Maid, Byron* and *Mollie Newton* entered. The horses and track were in fine condition, but the weather was extremely hot. The race was highly exciting and was closely contested. *Springville Chief* took the first, third and fifth heats in 2:32¾, 2:36 and 2:36; *Dutchman* the second and fourth heats in 2:37¾ and 2:36¾. Every one present was delighted with the race.

The Coal Miners' Strike at Pottsville, Penn.—An Armed Force at the Scene.

Pottsville, Penn., Saturday, July 11.

The strikers continue their warlike attitude. Gangs of miners were roving about in all direction last night, but they committed no violence. The strikers have driven the workmen from the Mill Creek Railroad. This morning the Marshal of the county is guarding the furnaces and the collieries in the vicinity of Pottsville with a force of armed men. A fight appears inevitable.

Serious Gunpowder Explosion at Portland, Me.

Portland, Me., Saturday, July 11.

Thomas A. Glenny, master of the wrecked schooner *Simonds*, of St. John, at work on the old wreck of the steamship *Bohemian*, at Cape Elizabeth, this morning, was in a boat firing a charge, when two gallons of gunpowder in a jug between his legs exploded from an unknown cause, blowing the boat to pieces and himself into the water. He is seriously and it is supposed fatally wounded. A diver named John Stoddard, who was with him in the boat, was severely wounded.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 11.

A very large ratification meeting of Democrats was held this evening in front of Independence Hall. The names of twelve or fifteen prominent Democrats and delegates to the late Convention were announced to speak, but none of these appeared, and to the evident disappointment of the crowd. The speaking was confined to local ward politicians, except Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and Dennis Mahoney, of Iowa, who was introduced as having been an inmate of the Old Capitol Prison. Gen. Blair did not make his appearance.

The resolutions state in effect that the Government of the Union must be restored to the original character as ordained by the Federal Constitution; that usurpers, who seek to subvert the Government by destroying the Federal Judiciary and Federal Executive and to establish military despotism over the white race, in whom is vested the constitutional power of their States, must be conquered by ballot, and their rebellion suppressed by the patriotism of the people of the whole Union; that the Radical Party has, during the past two years of peace, violated every pledge it has ever given, preventing the reëstablishment of the Union, restoration of the Constitution, and destroying the political power of the people; substituting military despotism for constitutional government of the States; impairing the confidence and credit of the Government; despoiling the poor by burdening them with taxes; refusing the honest labor its reward; destroying industry, commerce and manufactures; making the rich richer and the poor poorer; giving to the negro race the only special protection, and denying it to mechanical skill and labor of the land; defrauding the patriot out of his just expectations that the end of the rebellion would bring peace, prosperity and union; plundering taxpayers of their hard-earned means by spoliations on the Federal Treasury; stealing the money collected by taxation; violating the pledged faith of the government, creating distrust in financial affairs of the people, putting spies on the labor of the land, attempting to give to the negro political power to control the States and government of the States and Union; that Horatio Seymour, the great and wise statesman, the true patriot, the accomplished gentleman whose ability, firmness and purity of character have made him the first man of the age and country, and who by the unanimous consent of all the representatives of all the States of the Union had conferred upon him the nomination for the great trust which the patriots of the country intend he shall execute, of restoring the Union and reëstablishing the Constitution, giving our afflicted country union, fraternity, peace, prosperity, and the honest administration of the laws and a faithful guardianship over the rights of all people of all States, is worthy of the confidence of all the people of Pennsylvania and of the American people; that in presenting to the people of the United States the name of Frank P. Blair for Vice-President, the National Democratic Convention has shown its patriotic devotion to the cause of the Union and constitutional liberty, true reverence for the memories of the dead, and true regard for the living soldiers who, like himself, took up arms to preserve both, and when the holy cause for which they perilled and lost life, was abandoned to make the negro the supreme power in the land, subvert the Government, destroying the Union, set at naught the Constitution and repudiate all pledges on which the war was waged, longer refused to be subjugated by the cry of "loyalty," when latent treason is now its only meaning. That Seymour, of New-York, and Blair, of Missouri, are national men, nominated by a National Democratic Convention on broad principles of a national party, and their election will be the first practical reëstablishment of our national political character. That we cordially indorse the action of the National Democratic Convention, and as cordially approve the platform it presents to the country; that the gratitude of the people of the United States is due President Johnson as an able defender of the Constitution for his Amnesty Proclamation and for his adherence to the rights and liberties of the people under the Constitution.

The Louisiana Legislature—The Police Commissioners Confirmed.

New-Orleans, Saturday, July 11.

In the State Senate yesterday a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses to investigate the late election, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report to the Legislature, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A bill was introduced in the House prohibiting any distinction whatever on account of race, color, or previous condition, on any public conveyance or place of business where a license is required, under the penalty of $500 fine or imprisonment for one year.

The Governor yesterday notified the Legislature that he had signed the fourteenth amendment and Police Commissioner bill. The five Commissioners had been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate the day previous to the notification of the signing of the bill creating them, and entered upon their duties yesterday. Three of them are colored.

A petition was presented to the House yesterday, from J. Madison Welles, asking for the payment of his salary as Governor from the time of his supersedure by the military authority, until Mr. H. C. Warmouth was inducted as civil Governor of the State. Referred to Claims Committee.

A bill was introduced vesting the executive control of the Public Schools of New-Orleans in seventeen Directors, to be appointed by the Governor. All the legislation already enacted and proposed, stripping the Municipal Government of the control of city affairs, takes effect immediately after their passage.

Murder in Tennessee of an Ex-Confederate Colonel.

Knoxville, Tenn., Saturday, July 11.

Col. H. M. Ashby, late of the Confederate army, was shot dead yesterday evening by E. C. Camp, in a personal altercation. The parties have had several encounters on previous days. Ashby's funeral was largely attended to-day by his friends and citizens generally.

Base-Ball Match in Boston.

Boston, Saturday, July 11.

At River Side Park, this afternoon, there was a match game of base-ball between the Tremountain, of Boston, and Harvard Clubs. The result was a victory for the Harvards, who made 23 runs to the Tremountains 11. A large number of people were present to witness the game.

Sudden Death in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Saturday, July 11.

Mr. J. B. Woodruff, the news editor of the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, while returning to his home in the country yesterday afternoon was sun-struck and died almost immediately.

Joseph T. Bodley, of the firm of Lane & Bodley, died last night of heart disease.

Ratification Meeting.

Richmond, Va., Saturday, July 11.

A Conservative Ratification Meeting was held at the theatre to-night. Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, and several others addressed it. The building was densely crowded.

Arrival of the Steamship Guiding Star from Aspinwall.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, which left Aspinwall on July 4, arrived at this port last night.

Three Sisters Struck by Lightning.—On Sunday night a heavy thunder-storm passed over the vicinity of the Great Falls, and, during its prevalence, a building occupied by a colored man, named Offut, in the vicinity of the Cross Roads, was struck by lightning. The end of the building was torn out, and two of the family, sisters, who were lying on the bed at the time, were killed outright, and a third sister, sitting near, was stripped of her clothing and very badly burned. There were others of the family present at the time, but were not struck, and they were not aware that the two in bed had been killed until they had called to them to aid in relieving the one who was injured.—*Washington Star, July 7.*

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, July 11.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

The political campaign of 1868 was opened in the House to-day, as it was opened in the Senate on Thursday. The Electoral College bill, which came from the Senate this morning, had been referred to the Reconstruction Committee, and by 3 o'clock Gov. Boutwell was ready to report it back and put it upon its passage, but the temptation to launch out on the political issues was very great, and so, instead of moving the previous question at once, two hours of general debate were allowed, during which the Democratic platform and the Blair letter were bombarded by the Republican guns in the most vigorous style. Messrs. Boutwell, Eldridge, Schenck, Stevens, Brooks and Marshall participated, and for a time the scene was decidedly interesting and quite dramatic. The old man Stevens warmed up so eloquently that he was heard to the uttermost parts of the hall, and he wielded his scathing rhetoric with unusual force. Mr. Boutwell made a telling speech, in which he reviewed the record of the Convention and that of some of the men who composed it, especially the prominent Rebel Generals who participated in its deliberations. The Blair letter was, of course, the target for most of the Republican guns, and the unfortunate document was again spread upon the records of the House, so as to assure it abundant publicity. Messrs. Brooks, Eldridge and Marshall, the ablest debaters on the Democratic side, stood the onslaught as well as they could, but they were apparently in no mood for a vigorous fight. The proceedings commanded the attention of the whole House, and among Republicans the auspicious and vigorous opening of the campaign was afterward a matter of earnest congratulation. The bill was passed with an amendment providing that its provisions shall not apply to any State that was represented in Congress on the 10th of March, 1867. This is designed to exclude Tennessee from the bill, which its terms, as it passed the Senate, seemed to include.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Washington, Saturday, July 11.

Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day amounted to........$422,000

The shipments of fractional currency were as follows:

To Assistant Treasurer at Charleston........	$25,000
To Assistant Treasurer at Boston............	100,000
To Assistant Treasurer at New-York..........	300,000
To National Banks and others................	269,665

The shipments of United States notes during the week were as follows:

To the National Banks.......................	$80,265
To the United States Depositary at Baltimore	12,000
To Assistant Treasurer at New-York..........	100,000

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust as security for the National Banks at this date, the following amounts, viz.:

For circulating notes.......................	$341,518,900
For deposits of public moneys..............	38,447,950
National Bank notes issued during the week	112,070
Total issue to date.........................	308,785,616
From this is to be deducted the following mutilated bills returned	8,268,962
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer	692,829
Leaving in actual circulation at this date	299,823,225
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed..........	433,100

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular calling the attention of the officers of that Department to the act of Congress constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and directing a compliance with the same.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Ex-Congressional Delegate Jno. S. Watts, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico; Edwd. W. Willet, Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Sacramento, Cal., and Alexander E. Mayhew, United United States Attorney for Montana. The Senate rejected the nomination of Col. J. O. P. Burnside, to be Second Auditor of the Treasury, in place of E. B. French, whom the President proposed to remove. The Senate discussed the nomination of W. S. Evarts, to be Attorney-General of the the United States, but came to no decision on the subject.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on the 16th inst., for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The following is the detail of the Court: Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. C. Lybord, Captain in the Ordnance Department; Brevet Major F. H. Bates, Captain on the retired list; First Lieut. E. A. Woodruff, Engineer Corps; First Lieut. J. B. Quinn, Engineer Corps, and Second Lieut. John Pitman, Ordnance Department, as Judge Advocate.

The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Robert K. Scott, Brevet Major-General of United States Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 6, 1868.

The following officers of the navy have been honorably discharged: Acting Volunteer Lieut. Geo. H. Smith. Acting Ensigns C. R. Fleming and Robert Hunter. Mate B. W. Tucker, Jr. Acting Passed Assistant Surgeons T. S. Keith, G. B. Todd and W. F. Hutchinson. Passed Assistant Surgeons H. M. Randlett and I. W. Coles have been ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. Assistant Surgeon J. Albert Hawke has been detached from the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia and ordered to the New-York.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Saturday, July 11.

Mr. Cragin introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to examine the claim of Montana for the enrollment of volunteers during the late Indian war. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

SAN FRANCISCO REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Conness offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President whether a Commission had been issued to James Coey as Collector of Internal Revenue for San Francisco, Cal., and if not, for what reason it has not been issued.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Mr. Morgan called up the House bill for the registration or enrollment of certain foreign vessels; which was passed. It authorizes the registration or enrollment of fifteen Canadian built vessels owned by citizens of the United States and having been at all times employed on the lakes, provided there shall be paid a tax upon them equal to the internal revenue tax upon the materials and construction of similar vessels of American build.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. Wilson called up a bill relative to the Freedmen's Bureau, and providing for its discontinuance.

Mr. Davis opposed the bill as interfering with the President's right of *ad interim* appointments, and moved to amend by striking out the clause after the words, "in case of vacancy in the office of Commissioner happening during the recess of the Senate," and inserting the words, "said office shall thereupon cease and determine."

Mr. Conness—If you pass that, it would be a premium on taking the life of the Commissioner.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the words "agents, clerks and assistants," were added after the words "Assistant Commissioners."

The bill was then passed.

It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the duties and powers of the Commissioner of the Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees shall continue to be discharged by the present Commissioner of the Bureau, and in case of vacancy in said office occurring by reason of his death or resignation, the same shall be filled by appointment of the President on the nomination of the Secretary of War, and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and no officer of the army shall be detailed for service as Commissioner, or shall enter upon the duties of Commissioner, unless by appointment and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and all assistant commissioners, agents, clerks and assistants shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, on the nomination of the Commissioner of the Bureau. In case of vacancy in the office of Commissioner happening during the recess of the Senate, the duties of Commissioner shall be discharged by the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Bureau, until such vacancy can be filled.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the Bureau, shall, on the first day of January next, cause the said Bureau to be withdrawn from the several States within which said Bureau has acted, and its operations discontinued as soon as the same may be done without injury to the Government, but that educational departments of the said Bureau, and the collection and payment of moneys due the soldiers, sailors and marines, or their heirs, shall be continued as now provided by law, until otherwise ordered by act of Congress: provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any State not on the first of January next restored to its former political relations with the Government of the United States, and be entitled to representation in Congress.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

Mr. Wilson called up a bill declaratory of the law in regard to officers cashiered or dismissed from the army of the United States by the sentence of the General Courts-Martial, which was passed.

FUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The bill to fund the national debt, and for the conversion of notes of the United States, was taken up, at the expiration of the morning hour. The question was on the amendment reported by Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee, providing for the issue of twenty, thirty and forty year bonds, bearing interest, respectively, at 5, 4½ and 4 per cent. per annum, to be exempt from taxation in any form; said bonds to be exclusively used for the redemption or purchase of an equal amount of any of the present interest-bearing debt of the United States, other than the existing 5 per cent. bonds and 3 per cent. certificates, to be issued to any amount sufficient to cover the principal of all outstanding obligations, with the exceptions above named. The amendment provides for the annual appropriation, out of Custom House receipts, of one hundred millions, to be applied to the payment of interest, and reduction of the principal, in lieu of the present sinking fund; it makes the new bonds and any lawful money of the United States exchangeable for each other at the Treasury, unless the amount of outstanding United States bonds shall be equal to $400,000,000, or unless specie payments shall have been resumed. Finally it legalizes contracts made specifically payable in coin.

Mr. Sherman said he did not intend to discuss the general subject of funding the public debt; he had fully stated his opinion in the early part of the session, and all the debates since then had strengthened his conviction then expressed. Recent events made it imperative now that Congress should take measures to lighten the burden of the public debt. The Republican Convention had promised it by reducing the interest as rapidly as possible; and a majority of the House of Representatives and the Democratic Convention had threatened to do it by taxation. The only proper and legal way to do it was by exchanging bonds at a lower rate of interest for those bearing a higher rate. This could be done and must be done, and no pretext would excuse the party in power for delaying action or evading the responsibility. The public debt, he continued, could never be taxed or paid, except in pursuance of the letter and spirit of the laws and the terms of the bond. No State can tax them, and the United States can only levy the same income tax upon them that is levied upon other incomes. Nor can the United States, without violating its faith, issue more new legal-tender notes, but it may use the lawful money of the United States as it is received for taxes or for new loans in the payment of the five-twenty bonds as they mature, to the same extent and in the same way that it may use them to pay pensions or salaries. Whether it will avail itself of this clear right, before specie payments are resumed, is a question of public policy; so is the time and manner of forcing specie payments between individuals. The law makes no distinction between public and private debts, except as to the interest on the former, and the same law which provides for the payment of the principal of the public debt in coin, should also provide for the payment in coin of the United States notes and of private debts. All distinctions between the noteholder and the bondholder and the private debtor and creditor are anti-republican and should be done away with as soon as possible, either by the resumption of specie payments or by the payment of the maturing bonds in lawful money. This bill deals with this question to this extent only, that bondholders and noteholders alike may receive in payment of their debts a five per cent. gold bond, and all private persons may contract to pay or receive either gold or paper money and their contracts shall be enforced. There is nothing compulsory in the bill. It compels no exchange, it provides for no payment, it places all public creditors whose claims are due on a footing of equality, and restores to all persons freedom to deal in whatever they choose. It forces no funding, and, in this respect, may be considered defective. If I could have my way, I would add to it a simple clause, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to apply the notes received for the new bonds to the payment of the new five-twenties, in the order of their issue, and thus, without expense to the Government, fund the public debt at a lower rate of interest, and bring both bonds and notes to the specie standard without contraction, convulsion or injustice, and in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the law. I appreciate the delicacy of dealing with this question now, and am willing to support this bill, which is impartial only in that it makes an offer, instead of enacting a law that would execute itself. The provisions of the bill are simple and easily understood: it contains four independent propositions; they may be separated, but ought not to be. The first contains an authority to sell a five per cent. bond in the redemption of a six per cent. bond. The second makes a distinct provision, which, if left undisturbed, will pay off the entire debt in thirty-five years. The third gives to the noteholder the precise privilege that is given by the first section to the bondholder; and the fourth authorizes contracts in gold. If these propositions are to be discussed, I prefer to do it as questions arise in the debate, and content myself now with expressing the earnest hope that Congress will do something to make good one promise to the people in the Chicago platform, to reduce the interest of so much of the public debt as is now subject to redemption.

Mr. Sumner then took the floor. He commenced by saying that after the tempest that has recently swept over us, it was well to endeavor to comprehend the actual condition of affairs. What has brought it about? It was impossible to separate the financial question from the political question—our present responsibilities in both respects having sprung from the rebellion, together constituting a fearful sum total of disorders. After sketching the difficulties under which the nation has labored in that connection, he said that financial reconstruction depends on politics, and that in both we must follow nature, and restore by removing the disturbing cause. Security was the first condition of the former, and he knew of no road to it except through political reconstruction, so long as a dollar of unredeemable paper was forced upon the country. The rebellion still lives in its spurious progeny. All that Andrew Johnson had done tended to prolong the rebellion and to continue financial disorder, and so with the Democratic Party. Others, not indifferent to the latter, had looked with indifference upon Johnson's criminal conduct, and had suffered for it; but it was hard that the country should suffer. Also, when the nation was again in health, inconvertible paper would be as impassable as a bill of sale of a human being. For the sake of the national finance the freedmen should be secured and maintained in equal rights, as danger was to be apprehended from pardoned rebels and the Democratic allies. He dilated at length on the importance of preserving the public faith, which he styled a Treasury, a tariff and an internal revenue, all in one, as with that, even if they were lost, it would be but for a day. He likened the outcry for taxing the bonds to the exclamation of the rogue in Shakespeare: "What a fool is honesty, and trust is a very simple gentleman." Pointing out the original bargain that the bonds should not be taxed, and saying a proud nation sensitive of its honor could not do this thing. The proposition to pay the bonds in greenbacks he pronounced similar in spirit to this, quoting the declaration of government officers about the time of their issue that the five-twenties were payable in coin, and denying the assertion of Mr. Sherman that Congress was not in session at that time, which assertion he claimed to be an admission of the force of acquiescence if it could be shown, as he claimed to have done. He insisted that the face of the bond pronounced to pay dollars, not convertible paper, but an established measure of value. It would make no difference if the payment of the bonds were in greenbacks, since they too must ultimately be paid in coin; but all of these pretexts were nothing but repudiation. Referring to the repudiation of Mississippi bonds and the connection of Jefferson Davis with it, he said it was not unnatural that a State mad with slavery should reject the obligations of public faith. Slavery was in itself a perpetual repudiation, but such an example was unfit for our nation at this period of its history. Commenting upon the outcry against the bondholders, he said every such loan in the time of the nation's peril was a contract of bottomry on the nation, conditioned upon its success, quoting Milton's lines:

> "O! yet a noble task awaits thy hand; for what can war but endless war still breed;
> Till truth and might from violence be freed,
> And public faith cleared from the shameful hand of public fraud."

Mr. Sumner then urged economy and the diminution, as far as possible, of the public debt, as the only present means of lightening the public burdens, and went on to cite the probable increase of population and material resources of the country in the future, to which he thought we may tranquilly leave the final settlement of the national debt. He knew no reason why one of our bonds should bring twenty per cent. less than an English bond, while it pays one hundred per cent. more interest, except in England's superior credit, from which again he excluded the lesson of public faith. Proceeding to consider the bill before the Senate, he argued that only confidence in the public faith would induce the bondholders to make the proposed changes of bonds. Any menace of compulsion would defeat the transaction. It would be repudiation under an *alias*. The bill, however, was free from any such implication. He was assured by men who ought to know that those bonds would be rapidly taken for the five-twenties. After examining and approving the provision of the bill, he went on to urge the necessity of a speedy return to specie payment, describing the multiplied evils of our present disordered currency, and insisting that fluctuations in the measure of values are as inconvenient and fatal as in the measures of length and breadth. They had made the Stock Exchange a faro bank and materially injured our foreign commerce. Assuming that few would deny the transcendent evil which he had set forth and vindicate inconvertible as currency. The legalization of contracts made payable in coin would also have an immediate tendency to this result, or rather would establish specie payments whenever parties desired. Contracts "in coin would increase and multiply until the exception became the rule and the better currency would gradually prevail. Referring to the fact that this legalization is proposed only on future contracts, he claimed there could be no doubt of its essential equity, and insisted that it would be another important step forward toward the resumption of specie payments especially. He then commended the provision for the contraction of the existing currency as a measure of great practical value, and to exhibit its necessity quoted statistics showing the total circulation of the country to have increased from $542,000,000 in 1860 to $1,245,000,000 in October, 1862, an increase of 130 per cent., or, omitting bank deposits, 146 per cent., which he claimed was at least 60 per cent. more than the increase of population and business would warrant, which difference he said represents the difference in prices at the two periods of the corresponding excess of currency above the requirements of the country. To secure a reduction in prices, therefore, the currency must be reduced some $300,000,000. He condemned both the standstill policy and that of the inflationists, who, he said, pandered to the morbid appetite for paper money, and played the discarded part of John Law, blowing up a bladder without thinking that it was nothing but a bladder ready to burst. As the volume of the currency was increased the purchasing power of every dollar was reduced in proportion, and the prices of goods were marked up higher without increasing their value. Already, said he, the currency is corrupted. Do not corrupt it more; the cream has been reduced to skimmed milk; do not let it be reduced to chalk and water. Give us national cream. He then enumerated as feasible expedients all calculated to operate in the same direction of contracting the currency and bringing about a resumption of specie payment without violent change or spasmodic action, first—a provision that any holder of greenbacks may fund them in bonds, as he may desire, so that as coin increased they would be merged in the funded debt; second—the cancellation of greenbacks or the payment, so far as the coin may permit, when received at the Treasury; third—their conversion into compound interest notes, to be funded in monthly installments, running over a period of years, thus reaching specie payments within a short time; fourth—the application of the coin on hand to the payment of greenbacks at a given rate, say $6,000,000 a month, selecting for payment those holders who present the largest amount of Five-twenties for conversion into long bonds at a low rate of interest, or who shall pay the highest premium on such bonds. He continued: With so great an object in view, I do not doubt its accomplishment at an early day, if the nation only wills it. "Where there is a will there is a way," and never was this proverb truer than on this occasion. To my mind it is clear that when the nation wills a currency in coin, then must this victory over the rebellion be won, provided always that there is no failure in those other things on which I have also dwelt as the conditions precedent of this final victory. How vain it is to expect financial reconstruction until political reconstruction has been completed. I have already shown how vain it is to expect specie payments until the nation has once more regained its natural strength, and it has become one in reality as in name, and the nation will be like a strong man in the full enjoyment of all his forces coping with the trials of life. There must also, be peace within our borders, so there shall be no discord between President and Congress. Therefore, so long as Andrew Johnson is President the return of specie payments is impossible. So long as a great party called Democratic, better called "rebel," was opposed to that political reconstruction which Congress has organized, there can be no specie payments; so long as any President or political party denies the equal rights of the freedmen, it is vain to expect specie payments. You must do this great equity—the rest will follow. When Gen. Grant said "Let us have peace," he said, also, "Let us have specie payments." Among all the blessed gifts of peace, there is none more certain; nor must it be forgotten that there can be no departure in any way from the requirements of public faith. This is a perpetual obligation, complete in all respects, and just as applicable to the freedman as to the bondholder. Repudiation in all its forms, direct or indirect, whether of the freedman or the bondholder, must be repudiated; both are under the same safeguard, and there is the same certain disaster from any repudiation of either. Unless the public faith is preserved you cannot fund your debt at a smaller interest; you cannot convert your greenbacks, you cannot comply with the essential terms of reconstruction; amidst all surrounding abundance you are poor and powerless, for you are dishonored. Do not say as an apology that all should have the same currency. True as this may be, it is a cheat when used to cover dishonor. This currency of all should be coin, and you should lift all the creditors of the nation to this solid platform, rather than drag a single citizen down. A just equality is sought by leveling up instead of leveling down. In this way the national credit will be maintained, so that it will all be a source of wealth, prosperity and renown. Pardon me, if I now, by way of recapitulation, call your attention to three things in which all others centre. The first is the public faith, the second is the public faith, and the third is the public faith. Let them be sacredly preserved and there is no height of power or fame which cannot be attained. All things will pay tribute to you, even from the uttermost parts of the sea. As in the dream of Joseph all the sheaves will stand about and make obeisance to your sheaf. Good people, especially all concerned in business, whether commerce, banking or labor, our compatriots or the people of other lands, will honor and uphold the nation which, against all temptation, keeps its word.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's remarks, at 3:15 o'clock, Mr. Trumbull moved to go into Executive Session, saying probably no vote could be reached on the bill to-day.

Before the motion was put Mr. Conkling introduced a bill in relation to the District of Columbia.

The motion prevailed, and the Senate went into Executive Session accordingly.

At 5:20 o'clock the doors were again opened, and the House amendments to Mr. Edmunds' joint resolution, in regard to votes in the Electoral College, was before the Senate on a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Trumbull opposed it, contending that it involved the very proposition that caused difference of opinion in the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds contended that it was a mere question of formality.

The amendment was concurred in by a vote of 19 to 15, and the bill goes to the President.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to fix the times for holding terms in the United States District Court in Virginia. Passed.

It provides that the terms at Richmond and Norfolk shall be held hereafter at Staunton the second Tuesday in April and October, and at Wytheville the fourth Tuesday in April and October.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution to extend the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of the State of Arkansas. Passed.

BRIDGING THE MISSOURI RIVER.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of Kansas, the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth was taken from the Speaker's table for action.

Mr. Loan offered an amendment authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at St. Joseph by the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

The amendment was referred and the bill passed.

REGISTERING A FOREIGN VESSEL.

Mr. Axtell, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant an American register to the Hiawaian brig *Victoria*, owned in San Francisco, Cal., which was passed.

THE SINKING FUND.

Mr. Phelps presented a resolution to carry into effect the fifth section of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, relative to the Sinking Fund, which was on his motion laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

The House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to reduce and fix the military peace establishment, the question being on Mr. Paine's amendment to the fifth section, modified by him so that there shall after the 31st of March, 1869, be only six Brigadier-Generals, to be designated by the President within ten days preceding that date, without regard to seniority. The best six Brigadier-Generals are to remain in commission.

Mr. Garfield opposed the amendment on the ground that the selection of six Brigadier-Generals as "the best" would place a stain on the name and honor of every man mustered out.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said that the question was whether the army was or was not to be reduced. The bill provided that the number of Generals should not be reduced except by death or resignation or dismissal for cause. He was very anxious that there should be a reduction of the army, and he wanted to begin by reducing the Generals. Every one of them cost about $20,000 a year with his retinue. It was said that this was a bill to reduce the army; and if it were passed in its present form, it would be passed, in his judgment, as an electioneering dodge, and nothing else. The simple question was whether members were in earnest in the matter. If they were not, then the bill should be passed as reported.

Mr. Paine defended his argument from the attack made on it by Mr. Garfield, and hoped it would be sustained, as coming nearer to meeting the views of the members on both sides, and securing the objects of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Without disposing of the amendment to the 5th section, respecting Brigadier-Generals, the House reconsidered its action of last night in adopting the amendment of Mr. Butler to the 4th section, respecting Major-Generals, and Mr. Paine moved as a substitute for Mr. Butler's amendment the following:

After the 31st day of March, 1869, there shall be only three Major-Generals, and the President shall within ten days preceding said date designate, without regard to seniority, the best three Major-Generals to remain in commission, and the others shall be mustered out of the service of the United States on said date, or within ten days thereafter.

The substitute was agreed to, and then the fourth section was struck out and Mr. Paine's amendment substituted for it—yeas 79, nays 44, the Democrats voting generally in the affirmative.

A similar amendment was agreed to as a substitute for the fifth section, providing for six Brigadier-Generals.

The sixth section refers to the vacancies in the offices of Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Paymaster-General, Surgeon-General, and the Bureau of Military Justice, directing that they shall be filled by the appointment or assignment of an officer who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of cavalry.

This question gave rise to discussion between Messrs. Garfield, Butler, Paine and Logan.

Mr. Logan declared that a mere pretext to reduce the army was not the way to deal with the people. This bill did not reduce the army, although it pretended to do so; it did not reduce it either in number or dollars. He was in favor of reducing the army, by reducing the Generals, Colonels and other officers in the same ratio as the men.

Mr. Garfield said there were now in the army 2,858 commissioned officers. The bill proposed to place 785 of them, more than one-fourth, on half pay, which was precisely the same thing as ceasing to pay nearly 400 officers. He could not understand the reason for saying that that was no reduction. There were now 45,000 enlisted men in the army, and it was proposed to reduce the number to 25,000; it was proposed to reduce the forty-five regiments of infantry to thirty, the ten regiments of cavalry to seven, and the five regiments of artillery to four. In the face of these facts he could not understand how it could be charged that the Committee on Military Affairs had brought in a bill which pretended to reduce, but did not reduce, the army and its expenditures.

Mr. Pile remarked that the Secretary of War had told him this morning that at the rate at which officers were now dismissed from the service for incompetency, drunkenness and immorality, one-fourth of all the officers of the army would be got rid of in twelve months.

The debate on the section was closed, and the House proceeded to vote on an amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, reducing the present incumbents of the officers described in it to the rank and pay of a Colonel of cavalry. The amendment was agreed to; yeas 48, nays 25.

Mr. Butler moved an additional amendment, modified by Mr. Paine, to reduce by one grade all the staff officers, which was agreed to.

Mr. Garfield reported from the Committee an amendment, reducing the staff in the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments as follows: —Quartermaster-Generals with the rank of Colonels; six Deputy Quartermaster-Generals with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels; eight Quartermasters with the rank of Majors; twelve Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captains; thirty Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Captains; twelve Assistant Paymaster-Generals, one Paymaster and forty Surgeons with the rank; forty Assistant Surgeons with rank of Captain; seventy-five in the Ordnance Department, two Colonels, three Lieutenant-Colonels, seven Majors, eighteen Captains, fourteen First Lieutenants and eight Second Lieutenants. The relieved officers to be put on half-pay.

The amendment was agreed to, Mr. Butler giving notice that he would move to cut down all the officers one-half. He subsequently made that motion, as follows:

That the whole number of officers serving in the above-named Staff Department shall be reduced one-half—the officers retained to be designated by the General of the army, and those not selected to be retained shall be mustered out on the 10th of March next.

In arguing in support of his amendment, he insisted that it was the volunteer army that did the fighting in the war, and he undertook to prove from the army register that there was not a single regiment of regular infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, the Tennessee or the James. The last year of the war they had all got soft places somewhere.

Mr. Garfield replied to Mr. Butler, and then the question was taken on Mr. Butler's amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas 66, nays 54—as a substitute for the amendment reported by Mr. Garfield, reducing the staff in the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, &c.

Mr. Garfield, on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an additional section, providing that the Bureau of Military Justice shall consist of one Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of Colonel; one Assistant Judge Advocate-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; eight Assistant Judge-Advocate-Generals, with the rank of Major, which was agreed to.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back, with amendments, the Senate joint resolution excluding from the Electoral College the States lately in rebellion, and asked that it be considered now.

Mr. Phelps objected.

Mr. Boutwell moved to lay aside the Army bill temporarily, which was agreed to.

The Electoral College bill and amendments were then read.

The amendments reported were read as follows:

To strike out the words "and which States are not now represented in Congress," and insert the following: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any State which was represented in Congress on the 4th of March, 1867. So that the joint resolution will read:

Resolved, That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States; nor shall any electoral vote be received or counted from any of such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such State, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf, shall have, since the 4th day of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution of State Government under which a State Government shall have been organized, and shall be in operation; nor unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such Constitution and Government; and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any State that was represented in Congress on the 4th of March, 1867.

Mr. Boutwell remarked that he did not deem it necessary to discuss the measure, as the object of it was well known to all the members.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Boutwell to state under what part of the Constitution he found authority for the measure.

Mr. Boutwell said he could not go at length into all the circumstances by which the Southern States, through the influence of the gentleman's political friends, have lost their representation in Congress; but the purpose of the majority of Congress, and the purpose of the country unmistakably was, to hold their States in the grasp of the loyal people of the country until they were reconstructed under loyal influences, with loyal majorities, loyal State Governments, loyal Representatives and Senators in Congress. When all these things took place, then, and not before, those States should participate in the Presidential election.

Mr. Eldridge said that the gentleman had not answered or intended to answer his question as to the statement that the Democratic Party was responsible for the loss of representation by the Southern States. The gentleman from Massachusetts need not tell the House any such thing, for he knew and God knew that was not so. [Laughter.] The war against the rebellion was a success, and the Southern States were saved to the Union.

Mr. Boutwell said that under the lead of loyal men of the South, eight of the Southern States had been substantially restored to the Union against the protests of the forty-five Democratic members, under the lead of that protest, and on the platform laid down by its candidate for the Vice-Presidency, the Democracy proposed again to involve the country in war. He spoke of the Democratic aspirant for the Vice-Presidency as one who, through the last four years, had been a conspirator against the Government of the country. War, said he, is the motto under which the gentleman (Mr. Eldridge) and his associates have rallied during eight years. It is the motto which they now emblazon on their banner for this contest. Our motto is the restoration of the Union and peace, and so soon as those other three States can be restored through the instrumentality of peace, and under the lead of loyal men, they will be restored. We work under the ensign of peace for the restoration of three more States to the Union. The gentleman and his associates raise the banner of war for the expulsion of eight States which have been already restored. That is the issue on which we go to the country.

Mr. Eldridge denied that the Democratic Party took any such position, and declared that the Republican Party was responsible for the war. The Southern people were crushed and broken down, and trodden into the earth by, (he had almost said,) the atrocious acts of this Congress. The only reason why those States were held in the grasp of power was the fear that, if left free to act, they would act with the Democratic Party. The gentleman from Massachusetts dare not before God deny that that was the sole purpose for which this scheme was inaugurated.

Mr. Boutwell repeated the charge that the Democratic Party was responsible for the rebellion, and referred to the letter of Franklin Pierce, and the speeches of Democratic leaders about the period of secession. The rebels of the South had been deceived at that time by the Democrats of the North, and they would be deceived again in the promise, that with the election of a Democratic President, a white man's government would be established in the South. He warned them no longer to trust in the Democracy of the North, because, said he, let whatever may, happen, this House and the Senate will be in power for the next two years. We have already emancipated from the control of the 14th article of amendment, 1,200 or 1,500 men in the South, who had participated in the rebellion. Our purpose is as far and as fast as they bring forth fruits meet for repentance, to liberate them all. But if by accident—by a fatality which comes outside the range of Providential influence, the Democracy shall succeed in the election of the President, what can they do for the South? Nothing! Nothing! We shall be obliged to stand on the defensive and hold all those men where they are for four years, and you will be powerless to redeem the promise that you make. It is the interest of the South to stand fast by the Republican Party, which has both the power and the disposition to be just and generous to every man in the South as fast as we see that we can do so without danger to republican institutions. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the letter of F. P. Blair to Col. Brodhead. Commenting on that letter, Mr. Boutwell said that its writer proposed that the President of the United States should take the army, drive out of the House and Senate members entitled to their seats there; disperse the Legislatures of the Southern States, set up new Legislatures, and send new sets of Senators and Representatives to Congress. That was the distinct declaration of Frank P. Blair.

Mr. Mungen—I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts where he was when F. P. Blair was fighting the battles of the country to keep those States in?

Mr. Boutwell—I was in the service of my country. But one thing I never did. I never professed to serve under a commission as General in the army and take pay for that service, and serve in the House as a member of Congress, exercising civil functions and military authority at the same time, in violation of the Constitution and of the entire theory of the Government.

The discussion was continued in the spirit and temper of the portion of it here reported, and was participated in by Messrs. Brooks, Dawes, Beck, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Marshall and Schenck.

Mr. Brooks said that if the gentleman from Massachusetts expected the Democracy to sit down in quiet and contentment under the Reconstruction acts, he was indulging in the vanity of all dreams. The Democracy would exert its power here and elsewhere for the repeal of those acts, and for their overthrow in every possible constitutional manner. They would go before the people with pride and pleasure on the issue whether the States of the South were to be governed by negroes almost exclusively, or whether they were to be governed as the States of Ohio, New-York and Pennsylvania were governed—whether they were to be governed by white men or by negroes. That was the issue, and on that they would proudly appeal from Congress to the people.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, reminded Mr. Brooks of the similar joint resolution passed by Congress, without a dissenting voice, before the last Presidential election.

Mr. Brooks suggested that there was a great difference between the state of the country at that time and at this.

Mr. Stevens—Not a bit of it—not a bit of it.

Mr. Brooks—Are we in rebellion now?

Mr. Stevens—You are in rebellion, [loud and continued laughter,] and Frank Blair declares so. He declares that the only way for the Democratic Party is to elect a President who shall make use of the army to undo all that we have done in reforming the South; turn half of the voters out of their places; reëstablish the old institutions of Slavery, and reëstablish the white man's Government. Is not that rebellion?

Mr. Brooks—The Democratic Party is always in rebellion against tyranny and tyrants. [Derisive laughs on the Republican side.]

Mr. Stevens, (ironically)—So it is, and with them anything but a white man's Democratic Government is tyranny; and they are always in rebellion against everything but a Democratic majority and a Democratic slave rule.

Mr. Brooks—Under what article of the Constitution do you derive the authority to pass this law?

Mr. Stevens—I derive it from the authority of Congress to open and count and declare the electoral votes. Of course Congress is to provide the means by which that is to be done.

Mr. Beck declared that the object of including in the joint resolution Florida, Arkansas and North Carolina, which were now represented in Congress, was to give the majority the power to throw out the electoral votes of those States if they should be Democratic.

Mr. Marshall declared that any charge of the Democratic Party having taken part in secession or rebellion was unsustained by facts, and which every intelligent person knew to be so, and he mentioned a remark made by Mr. Lincoln, that gentlemen of his own party were very good at resolutions and long prayers, but that if it had not been for the stubborn valor of the Democracy of the North the Union would have gone down under rebellion.

Mr. Boutwell read some extracts from articles in the New-York *World* giving a stretching description of the delegates to the Convention and of their record of services to the nation, picking out the paragraphs relating to the services in the Confederate army of John A. Winston, of Alabama, James H. Clouton and Wade Hampton.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, thought the picture was incomplete without the description of N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee, and he had that read also.

Mr. Brooks suggested to have read the record of Gov. Holden, of North Carolina.

Mr. Mullins wound up the description of Forrest by remarking that he was the hero of the bloody massacre of loyal men at Fort Pillow.

Mr. Marshall replied that he appealed to the honest people of the country, and wished them to notice how Democrats were attacked in the House day after day, without an opportunity of meeting the attack; but they would be heard at the forum of the people, and would there fasten upon the Republican Party its atrocious record, and leave it to the verdict of an indignant people.

Mr. Schenck accepted the appeal to the people and to the polls, and declared that the Republicans would be there to meet and repel all charges, and make light of all threats. He commented with much severity upon the Blair letter.

Finally, the discussion was closed by the previous question.

The Republicans having voted by 83 votes to second the previous question.

Mr. Eldridge said he wanted the other side counted in order to know how many Democrats were out of their places.

To which Mr. Stevens remarked, every one that is here is out of his place. [Laughter.]

The amendments were agreed to—110 to 23, and the joint resolution passed—112 to 21.

Mr. Schenck said that the Committee of Ways and Means had gone over fifty-two of the one hundred and eighty-two amendments of the Senate to the Tax bill, and he suggested that the House accept a general report to non-concur in all of the amendments and let them go to a conference committee.

There being no objection, that course was adopted.

All the amendments were non-concurred in and a committee of conference asked for.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, 189 disagreeing amendments, made a report, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, the Army bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and then, at 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

PROCLAMATION.

The President Declares the Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by North Carolina.

By the President of the United States of America:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act of Congress, entitled an act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress, passed on the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact; and, whereas, the said act seems to be prospective; and, whereas, a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Legislature of Florida, adopting the amendment of the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of the United States, was received at the Department of State on the 16th of June, 1868, prior to the passage of the act of Congress referred to, which paper is attested by the names of Horatio Jenkins, Jr., as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and W. W. Moore as Speaker of the Assembly, and of Wm. L. Althorp as Secretary of the Senate, and Wm. Forsyth Byrum as Clerk of the Assembly, and which paper was transmitted to the Secretary of State in a letter dated "Executive Office, Tallahassee, Fla., June 10, 1868," from Harrison Reed, who therein signs himself Governor; and whereas, on the 6th day of July, 1868, a paper was received by the President, which paper, being addressed to the President, bears date of the 4th of July, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein writes himself Governor of the State of North Carolina, which paper certifies that the said proposed amendment, known as article 14th, did pass the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina on the 2d day of July instant, and is attested by the names of John H. Bouer, (or Bower,) as Secretary of the House of Repreentatives, and T. A. Byrnes, as Secretary of the Senate; and its ratification on the 4th of July, 1868, is attested by Tod. R. Cauldwell, as Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate, and J. W. Holden, as Speaker of the House of Representatives;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in compliance with, and execution of, the act of Congress aforesaid, do issue this proclamation announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Col. Dulaney, U. S. M. C.

Col. William Dulaney, of the United States Marine Corps, died near Beltsville, Prince George County, Md., on the 4th inst, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Col. Dulaney was born in Alexandria, Va., June 4, 1800. He volunteered at the age of thirteen in the war of 1812, and distinguished himself as aid-de-camp and vidette. He went to the Military Academy at West Point, where he remained a short time, and was appointed second lieutenant in the Marine Corps June 10, 1817. Since that period he served continuously in the corps on land and sea a period of over fifty-one years. He was in the Seminole war, and distinguished himself in Mexico, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for his services in that war. Nov. 1, 1848, he assumed command at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks; in 1853 was transferred to the Boston post, and October, 1862, was ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, where he continued in command until he retired from active duty, Nov. 8, 1865. Col. Dulaney tendered his services for field duty at the breaking out of the rebellion, but they were not accepted. His total sea service was four years and four months. Total shore duty, forty years and eleven months; and he was unemployed five years and ten months. He leaves a widow and eight children to mourn his loss.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

OUR WILLIE.

From Putnam's for August.

This is his picture! Can it be
That such a perfect child is he—
That dearest of all babes to me,
Our Willie?

My own child's child, just one year old!
Do I at length his face behold,
His noble brow, his curls of gold,
Our Willie?

Yes, these are his young mother's eyes,
Lucid and blue as Summer skies,
Brimming with love that in her lies—
Her Willie!

Out of their depths to me *she* speaks,
Whose heart her mother's heart yet seeks;
Stop! I must kiss those rosy cheeks,
Our Willie!

What! no sweet kiss returned again?
Ah! now comes back the cruel pain—
To seek thy fond embrace in vain,
Our Willie!

Here but thy beauty's semblance beams—
This is the picture of my dreams,
'Tis not thyself—it only seems
Our Willie!

I touch the dimpled neck and arms—
No start—no infant fear alarms!
Oh, I cannot infold thy charms,
Our Willie!

This portrait gives thee to my eye—
Enraptured, "*Come to me!*" I cry;
No little arms reach out to try,
Ah, Willie!

This is not what my heart demands—
No! I must feel thee with my hands,
The living touch Love understands,
My Willie!

I long to dimple with my kiss
That baby flesh—to feel the bliss
Of pressing this new charm and this,
Sweet Willie!

Against my own warm cheek and breast
To hush thy fluttering fears to rest—
To feel once so supremely blest,
Our Willie!

It cannot be! Weeks, months, aye, years
Of fruitless longings, hopes and fears,
Must pass, ere thou shalt dry my tears,
Ah, Willie!

And yet, kind Father, this forbid!
Love's yearnings thou hast never chid;
Oh! lift the drooping heart and lid—
Bring Willie!

That longed-for, blessed moment speed
When Love this picture will not need,
But living, breathing, fold indeed
Our Willie!

POLLY'S ONE OFFER.

Concluded from the Times of July 5.

V.

Polly did not find her position, under these circumstances, at all unpleasant—rather the reverse, indeed. There was a great deal going on at the Grange; never was Maggie so busy in the kitchen, or so little at leisure to devote herself to her friend; Laura and Fanny had, of course, occupations of their own, and were not going to be troubled with Maggie's darling; and so it fell out that she was often left to Bob, who had plenty of idle time on his hands, and was glad to employ it.

The first morning after her arrival Polly was introduced to Stella in a large, level pasture-field, and Bob having put her in the saddle with infinite care, and many assurances that she need not be in the least afraid, led the pretty creatures slowly round the field. They were a capital match, he said, and, if Polly liked, Stella should be hers. Then Polly had the bridle in her own hands, and Stella walked quietly and obligingly after Bob close to the hedge, and then across the field to the gate, where Mrs. Livingstone stood, without being led. Mrs. Livingstone said Stella was admirably trained, and a docile, fine-tempered thing; and then she commended Polly as sitting nicely and straight up, and bade Bob mind and take care of her. This lesson was repeated every morning after breakfast, and Polly could soon ride well enough to be trusted on the road with Bob and Maggie, and so they took several excursions together, not very long, and Polly made acquaintance and drank tea informally at several neighboring houses, where she was evidently welcomed for somebody's sake besides her own.

Every time this significant sort of welcome was given her, Polly's heart suffered that strange physical wrench, and so it did often when she was with Bob alone, and he said kind words, and gave her kind looks that implied his love for her. He was never rough with her now, but very quiet and wary, as if he had an inkling of that hidden pang, and was watching for his opportunity to speak without scaring her, and so finally to cure it. His wooing was not at all unlike the process of breaking in Stella; Polly was quite as shy, as proud, as averse to bit and bridle as that pretty thoroughbred; but, once subdued, Bob thought she would also be as good and as obedient to his hand. Yet all this while that he was endeavoring to make her compliant and tractable, Polly was hardening her mind against him, and perplexing Maggie more and more every day. She had no fear of herself what she should answer if Bob were so rash as to make love to her openly, (as if his daily life at was not all love-making;) but she had many doubts whether she had done what she ought to have done in coming to Blackthorn Grange. She had read very few novels, and was a child for wordly wisdom; but she knew it was not good for a governess to be called a flirt, and Maggie had said to her that if she did not like Bob, she was no better that a flirt and a *coquette*, to which Polly had replied that she did like Bob, and she would not have bad names fastened upon her. But both the girls knew that they were talking at cross purposes, and that liking meant very different things in their vocabularies; standing for downright true love in Maggie's, and in Polly's for a mere general sentiment free to all the world.

Thus matters went on for a week, Bob always confident and easy, Polly sweet with him and savage with herself, and Maggie at her wits' end over the vanity and vexation of other people's courtships. "If," cogitated she—"*if* Polly behaves badly to Bob, she'll have such a fall in my mother's esteem that I'll never be allowed to set eyes on her again—the plaguey puss! She would be awfully kind and sensible if she were left to her own discretion, for she has the dearest little warm heart in the world for them that love her; and she need not think she is blinding *me;* she is ever so fond of Bob, bless her! only she is persuaded that she is cut out for a single life. What a silly, selfish woman Mrs. Curtis must be to have filled her with such notions! I have not patience to think of her!"

The wrench at Polly's heart was very frequently repeated at this time; it was renewed, indeed, day by day. There was an old friend of the Livingstone family, a widow lady, who often dropped in with her work of an afternoon, and was quite in the confidence of the sisters. She tried to take up Polly in the same way, during one of her visits, and extolled Bob so highly that Maggie sat in dread lest Polly should indulge in one of those sharp, satiric speeches for which she was famous at school when provoked. But no; Polly sat humiliated and in pain, listening to feeble anecdotes of Bob's babyhood and boyhood, most of which she had already heard from his mother, and wishing she was safe at home and her trials and temptations over. The family friend plainly assumed that she had a special interest in Bob, or soon would have, and she did not feel skillful enough to parry the assumption without betraying that she understood it. All Polly's feints consisted in refusing to see what she did not wish to see. While the talk was still at its height, down came a heavy pour of rain, and Bob strolled in from the garden. Polly was in possession of his peculiar chair, and quite simply, not meaning any offence or expecting it to be taken, he said, "Get up, Polly, and you shall sit on my knee." Polly got up, and would have stepped away; but Bob dexterously intercepted her and throned her on his knee, adding, in a cheerful, explanatory tone, "She is going to be my little wife, Mrs. Davis,—are you not, Polly?"

"There go two words to that bargain," said Maggie, and laughed nervously. Polly did not speak, but she made a gentle decided move to extricate herself, her heart beating with pang after pang, and her eyes turned with pathetic entreaty on Bob's face. Bob, who loved her eyes, smiled at their helpless sweetness, and thought they were like his favorite setter's when she cowered at his feet, fearing punishment. He did not let her go at once, and she did not struggle,—dignity forbade,—but she slipped away by and by, and contrived to say, pleasantly, that though it might be a vast honor to sit on Bob's knee, she greatly preferred a chair, at which Bob laughed, perhaps rather too incredulously.

The day but one after this was the day fixed for Polly to go home. Mrs. Livingstone was very kind to her, and hoped she would soon return for a longer stay; and this repeated so frequently that Polly quite understood that *she* had no doubt of it. Bob left her little peace, but he did not put her out of her pain until the last morning when she had begun to think she was to get away without incurring the worst test. It was settled the night before that she should go to the station with Maggie and Laura in the pony-carriage, which had a front and back seat; and when she had said good-by to Mrs. Livingstone and Fanny indoors, and came out at the garden door in the morning sunshine, there was Bob in a light Summer suit, looking in the finest spirits but excited withal.

"Are *you* going, Bob? I have put on my driving gloves," said Laura, who had already taken the reins.

"You may drive and welcome; I only want to go to the turn of Pickett's Lane; I'll sit behind with Polly," said he, and put her in, and followed himself. Then Maggie mounted by her sister, and off the pony went at a frisky trot.

Polly's parting glimpse of the Grange was adorned by the figures of Mrs. Livingstone and Fanny in the porch—Fanny waving her hand and crying, "Come back soon, Polly; come back soon!" The road was long and perfectly level and straight, but it wavered in capricious zigzags before Polly's eyes, while roses and lilies contended for the dominion of her face. Bob was there, and watching her, and her heart was all one great swelling pang. She would have given anything for leave to cry, but this was neither the time nor place for tears, and she had forgotten her vail. Bob was apparently occupied with the landscape, but he did not lose one change of her sweet little face, and presently he began to speak of her return to the Grange.

"But I shall see you before then, Polly," he went on; "I am coming to Norminster next week, and you will introduce me to Jane and your mother. I am only a rough fellow, but I love you dearly, Polly, and you must speak for me. I'll promise to take all the care in the world of you'll be my precious little wife—don't you believe me, Polly?"

"I know you are very good, Bob, but I made up my mind long since that I could take care of myself," said Polly, with sudden, invincible, wicked quiet, that came to her aid from no one could tell whence.

"What on earth do you mean, Polly?" demanded Bob, startled out of his happy complacency.

"What I say. You are very kind, but—but I don't intend to marry."

Bob was posed for a moment, though not silenced. "Change your mind for me, Polly. Don't you think we could be happy together? I have quite set my heart on you; I cannot live without you."

"That is what all men say beforehand; but I have heard my mother talk. No, Bob; I shall make a better governess than wife; I am not cut out for anybody's wife."

"Let me judge of that, Polly; don't shake your head. What has come over you to be such a little savage all at once? You were very nice yesterday; why did you let a fellow go on worshipping you, if you meant to be so hard to him at last? I don't understand it; I won't believe you can seriously mean to use a fellow so badly. Is it true, then, that you don't care for me? is it true that you can't be happy with me, that you won't even think of it?"

There was no softening or promise in Polly's countenance. She was feeling that she had come through the dreaded ordeal wonderfully, and the pride and excitement of a complete victory of the traitor in her bosom sustained her. Bob was speechless for a few minutes. They approached the turn of Pickett's Lane. At the supreme moment he looked at her once more with wrathful love, and said, in a constrained voice, "Then you'll have nothing to do with me, Polly?" Her heart moved with a cruel spasm, but her "No, Bob," came out cold, curt, and clear as a drop of iced water.

Bob stepped into the road as Laura checked the pony; the halt was not for half a minute, and he had disappeared, and Polly was left to enjoy the triumph of principle over natural affection.

Maggie understood but too well what had happened, and, doing by Polly as she would have been done by in similar circumstances, she took no notice of her disappointing friend until they arrived at the station. There were not two minutes to wait, and the train dashed in. Laura stayed outside with the pony. Maggie took Polly's ticket, saw her luggage safe and herself in a carriage alone; and then, just as the guard came along with his whistle and "All right," she kissed her, and said, with a sob, "I am awfully sorry, Polly; but it is your own fault. You deserve to die an old maid, and I believe you will!"

VI.

It may, perhaps, be anticipated that Polly repented at once, for she was certainly fond of Bob; but it cannot confidently be averred that she did. When she arrived at home, her mother and Jane thought her looking remarkably rosy and well; nothing was observed to be the matter with her spirits, and as she kept her own counsel about Bob's offer, she had neither praise nor blame to endure, nor question, nor comment, nor criticism. Mrs. Sanders did remark once, "You have not picked up a *beau* in the country, then, Miss Polly?" and her mother did rejoin that she hoped her girls had more sense than to dream of *beaux*, but that was the nearest allusion to the subject; and, when the holidays were over, she went back to the Warden House and resumed her school-room work in her orderly systematic way, as if she had not a care or a thought beyond it. For a month or two Mrs. Stapylton lived in daily expectation of a notice that she must provide herself with another governess; but no notice coming, she concluded that Polly had missed her chance, and, as she suited her admirably in every way, she was not sorry. Maggie's letters were not much less frequent or affectionate than formerly, but Polly was not invited again to spend her holidays at the Grange, as was very natural. Nor did they meet. People may live half a lifetime within a few miles of each other, and never meet, if neither desire it; and the three years Miss Mill had decreee as the shortest time any governess who meant to prosper in her vocation should stay in her first place went out without ever bringing the two friends within eyesight of each other again.

Nobody died, meanwhile, and nobody was brokenhearted; only Mrs. Livingstone was once heard to say, bitterly, to Maggie, "Don't let me hear any more of your Polly Curtis!" and henceforth Polly's letters were read in private, and her name was never mentioned at the Grange. Bob was not the man to rave over a disappointment of the heart; he was more inclined to console himself in a way that was a sorrow to those at home. But Polly heard nothing of these consolations. When she mused of her old visits to Blackthorn Grange, which she did with a tender paradoxical regret, (seeing how she had terminated them,) her imagination always represented everything there as it used to be, though she knew Laura and Fanny were married and gone, and that Mrs. Livingstone was no longer the active, strong-house mother she had been. And an unconscious change had come over Polly herself. A sweeter little woman to behold there was not, far nor near, though she dressed herself indifferently, as women do who have no desire or expectation of attracting. She had great fortitude at her tedious work, and never flagged; she improved herself by private study, and had economized a few pounds, which she meant to carry her to a foreign school, where she proposed to teach English in return for lessons in music and languages. Mrs. Curtis approved of her entirely, and Jane had ceased to complain. Yes, Polly was most exceeding reasonable and practical, and was an anxiety to no one; yet sometimes a terrible sense of isolation would come over her, and she would cry softly, with that old spasm of the heart, "O, what a fool I have been!" as if she was sorry for some past irretrievable blunder. She had no longer the conceit of her own strength that was so obtrusive in her at seventeen. She had heard other people talk besides her mother and Mrs. Sanders, and in the loving, kindly family where she was domesticated she saw quite the other side—the happy side—of married life. But she was naturally reserved, and as she had religiously kept her one offer to herself, so she kept her repentance, (if it was repentance,) and at the three years' end she prepared to change the scene of her life, and go to Germany.

Maggie Livingstone shed a few vexed tears over Polly's letter which brought the first announcement of her projected travels, and her brother Bob surprised her again, as he had surprised her on the original occasion which led to Polly's first visit to the Grange. "Going to Germany, is she?" said he, when the communication of her affairs had been made to him—"Going to Germany—"

"Yes, and I shall never see her again very likely. Poor little Polly! I was so fond of her, Bob!"

"Other people were fond of her, too, Maggie, but it was no use; she has not a bit of heart."

"Don't say that, Bob; she has never enough for anything, but her head was crammed with ridiculous theories and nonsense. I daresay she is wiser now."

"We are all of us that when it's too late," rejoined Bob, and walked out of the room softly whistling.

It was the same evening that Maggie, adressing her brother, said: "Bob, you'll drive me into Lanswood on Saturday; I have written to Polly to meet me at Miss Wiggins' shop, if it is fair, for a last walk and talk together. I can't bear the thought of letting her go so far from home without a word of good bye."

"All right, Maggie," said Bob, with seeming indifference, but Maggie knew better than to believe it was real. She felt sure that when he did not hear or answer her further talk, that he was musing of Polly,—perhaps whether she was wiser or not now.

Polly was touched by Maggie's longing to see her again: "Dear old Maggie, she has forgiven me at last," she said.

Polly arrived first at the place of their appointment, and was sitting up stairs in Miss Wiggins' show-room when the Grange dog-cart stopped at the door. She looked out with a pale little emotional face, and the cruel wrench at her heart; but no one looked up from below. There was Bob dressed in mourning, and Maggie and a little boy also in mourning, and a groom behind; who assisted Maggie to alight, and then lifted the child down and set him on the pavement by her. Maggie took the boy by the hand to enter the shop, and Bob drove off up the street and was out of sight before his sister could mount the stairs. Polly stood fronting the door, and as Maggie caught a view of her she cried: "Bless thy bonnie face, Polly, it's just the same as ever!" and they kissed with all the old love that used to be between them. And, of course, they cried a little together, until the appearance of Miss Wiggins, intent on business, obliged them to clear their countenances, and take an interest in the fashions.

Maggie said she wanted nothing for herself, but she would look at some children's Spring coats; and while Miss Wiggins was bringing forth patterns she called the child to her knees, and, taking off his hat, ruffled up his hair, and asked Polly who he was like.

"He is like Bob," said Polly, and blushed with soft surprise.

"It is Bob's son," replied Maggie. "Kiss this pretty lady, Arty." Arty was nothing loath and Polly having supplied him with a box of harmless sugar-plums from Miss Wiggins' various stores, he sat on a stool at their feet and was extremely content with his own society, while the friends talked in hushed and interrupted tones.

"A hundred things have happened at the Grange that I never told you of; but you may have heard whispers? No! You know nothing about it then? You governesses live quite out of the world, I suppose," said Maggie, and paused.

"In a very quiet secluded little world of our own," said Polly, and lifted up the child's face to look at his again.

"He's pretty—isn't he? It was after—you know what—Bob took up suddenly with a girl in the village, and though we never knew it until she was dead, (she died last October,) he was married to her, and Arty is his heir. Bob dotes on him, and my mother too; she insisted on having him brought home to the Grange, and if ever you go to our church again you'll see 'Alice, the faithful wife of Robert Livingstone,' on the family monument. She was quite a common person, and Bob would never have acknowledged her in my mother's lifetime; but there's the story, and not so bad as it might have been. She was handsome, and she loved Bob, or she would never have borne being looked down on as she was for his sake, or have kept his secret. However, it is out now and she is gone—"

"Hasn't Arty eaten sweeties enough for once?" insinuated Polly, caressing the child, but making no response to Maggie.

"Yes; give the box to aunty to put in her pocket," Maggie said, and Arty with a little unwillingness yielded it up.

Then the spring coats were looked at, and one chosen, and a garden hat, and Arty was put to sleep for an hour on Miss Wiggins' bed, while Polly and her friend took a walk by the river, and continued their conversation. All the news was on Maggie's side. Polly had none—literally none.

"And you never will have any while you go on living to yourself—your interests will lessen every day you live. O Polly, it makes me sad to look at you, and to think what might have been," said Maggie, tenderly.

"Never mind! Let bygones be bygones," said Polly, but there were tears in her eyes, and almost a sob in her throat.

Then they discussed Fanny and Laura and Maggie's private concerns, which were in a promising way, and the time went so swiftly that they were five minutes behind the hour agreed on for Bob to take his sister and little son up at Miss Wiggins' shop to go home. The dog-cart, however, was not at the door, and Maggie said she was glad, for Bob did not like the mare to be kept standing. They ascended to the show-room to wait, and he was not long in coming; he was too soon, indeed, for half they had to say. At the sound of the wheels in the street, Polly offered herself for a last hug of her friend's kind arms, and Maggie was all in tears.

"You'll come down and speak to Bob, just for a minute?" said she, and Polly suffered herself to be entreated, and went with all her heart in her face.

Bob evidently expected her, though he colored when she appeared; and as he lifted his hat, she saw he was ever so much older, but he had his kind rallying smile for her, as he said: "You wear well, Polly; better than most of us, I think."

"It is a calm life at the Warden House," said she, quite with a shaken voice.

"And so you are going all the way to Germany—going by yourself?"

"Yes." She had to stand aside for Maggie and the child to reach their places, and from the step of Miss Wiggins' shop she waved them all her good-by. She was still standing gazing after them, when Bob looked round before turning the corner of the street, and told Maggie to dry her eyes and not fret.

"I can't help fretting when I think I shall perhaps never, never see her again; dear little thing that she is! O Bob, if you had only waited to ask her till now that she's come to a right sense of things."

Bob made no answer to his sister's rueful adjuration; he was lost in thought of Polly's beauty and Polly's sweetness, as they were once and were still, and wondering whether she would have anything to do with him now.

Perhaps you can guess how it all ended, and I need tell you no more.

Yes. Bob asked Polly again, and Polly gave him a prettier answer this time. Mrs. Curtis cried at the wedding, and foreboded many evils, but they have not befallen yet. While waiting for them she is, however, blessed in a standing grievance,—namely, that Polly's one boy is not the eldest son, and will not inherit the Livingstone Manor. But she is not aware that she herself is to blame for this, her pet mortification, and Polly is not likely to tell her.

Fruit and Oysters.—I am not quite sure whether fruit is always brought to us as it should be. Pears and apples, no doubt, bear careful carriage, and, however suddenly they may ripen at last, are often a long time reaching the perfection of maturity, even after they have been gathered; but there is an essence which belongs to most fruit, and which begins to vanish the moment it is plucked. Even the short transfer from the garden wall to the dish, a dessert cannot be made without the loss of some of that subtle flavor which is conveyed by the living stalk from the sun-fed tree. Fruit should be eaten alive, like oysters. There is an edge to the taste of a fresh-opened oyster, which comes, I suppose, from the surprise he feels at being suddenly scooped out of his shell. In a few minutes, this gives place to a feeling of alarm; and then, in an hour or two, to one of despair. When he is laid out with his brethren in a dish, the whole brood is hopeless and sad. They may still taste of life, but it is of life disappointed. But the fresh-opened oyster has no time to grow feverish or melancholy. He is caught in a state of serene unconsciousness of sorrow. He has a sound mind in a sound body, and is therefore wholesome and nice. Allow him to reflect before his dissolution, and the brightness of his spirit is gone, but the quick operation of detaching him from his shell sends a spasm through his being, which startles all the latent excellence he may possess into sudden and unique perfection. If eaten at this crisis of his healthful powers, he conveys all the gratification which an oyster is capable of giving to the superior animal, man. So, analogously, I believe, is it in eating fruit. It must be eaten alive, before the reaction begins to set in from its severence from the life-carrying stem. While a plum, for example, hangs upon its stalk, it is in some kind of magnetic correspondence with all the powers of nature; it shares the life of the earth and the sky; it has sunshine in its veins, and dew in its cells. Cut it off, and in time it dies, corrupt, unwholesome; and every moment in its progress from life to death is marked by a decadence of that essence which makes fruit delicious. Therefore, supposing that you pluck it ripe, the sooner a plum is eaten the better for you. This, of course, applies the most to tender, thin-skinned fruit. A firm apple dies slowly. A nut holds out long against the debasing influence of separation from its source of life. But plums, figs, peaches, apricots and strawberries begin to suffer directly they are gathered. This is the case even with fruits which are susceptible of bruises, but they contain such an apparent surplusage of flavor, that the first stages of their decay are not perceived except by a cunning palate. I think the morning is the best time for fruit; I am not quite sure, though. The afternoon is good. But I don't recommend fruit with the dew on it. Let the fruit get its own breakfast before you eat it yourself. It breakfasts on early sunshine and dew. It takes these good things in, and smiles upon itself and the world, just as you do half an hour after a pleasant breakfast. Eat it while it is in this humor, by no means in the raw and early morning; thus you have the young freshness and virgin flavor of the fruit. It has another character later in the day when it is filled with sunshine; then, I think, it is sweeter. It does not express, perhaps, the same exquisite accuracy of characteristic flavor, but its capacity for richness is then at its fullest stretch. Its pulp is not less juicy, though it is more general than special in its character; and, moreover, it impresses you with a sense of the contrast between the dry, weary air of the day and the reserve of freshness latent in the hanging plum.—*"Fruit," in Chambers' Journal.*

The Gauchos.—The natives in the camp of Buenos Ayres are called "gauchos." They are a cross between the old Spaniards and the Indians, and in appearance and habits resemble the latter more than the former. They have swarthy complexions—in many cases good features, straight, strong black hair; lean and supple figures, and are more equal in stature—about the middle—than Europeans. Nature, as if she designed them for the equestrian life they are to lead, sends them into this breathing world with bow legs. The infant can ride before it can walk. The gaucho dislikes hard, continuous work; but in the saddle he is indefatigable. He is inhumanly hardy, and seems to prefer sleeping in the open air, even in weather which would fill a European, if subjected to the same exposure, with rheumatism for life. A bullock hide, or a saddle spread on the ground, serves him for a bed. He devours an enormous quantity of flesh when he can get it; but when there is no alternative, can live for several days very comfortably on maté and paper cigars. He prides himself on his horsemanship, on his clothes, on his dexterity in throwing the lasso and bolas. He is absurdly awkward in handling carpenter's tools, and cannot drive a nail straight; but he is fond of working in leather. There is a savage beauty in the native bridles, halters, &c., and they are superior in strength and durability to the European. The leather employed is not tanned, but prepared by tawing. The gaucho speaks Spanish (rather corruptly,) and professes the Catholic faith. In consequence of the high marriage fees exacted by the Church, very few of the common people marry at all. The gaucho is entirely destitute of education, his only book being the hips of horses. Goods carried by bullock-carts generally bear the "mark" of the person to whom they are sent. The drivers cannot read, but they know almost everybody's mark. The gaucho costume is very picturesque, and is well adapted for horseback, where it looks best. It consists of a low-crowned velvet or felt hat, a shirt, and a pair of very wide drawers, fringed or embroidered at the foot, and reaching about half way down the leg. A large cloth, gaily striped, is worn instead of trowsers, and is called a *chiripa*. A broad leather belt, containing pockets for money, is clasped around the waist, by six or more large silver coins, and serves to hold a knife or short sword, called a *facon*. These weapons have frequently highly ornamented hilts, and sheaths of real or imitation silver. Another square cloth, called a *poncho*, having a slit in the centre through which to pass the head, is worn in cold or rainy weather as a cloak, and sometimes as a coat also. Boots, of the European pattern, are superseding the *botos del potro*, at one time universal, and still common. The latter are boots or leather stockings, made of the skin taken from the legs of a horse, and require no sewing. The bridle and stirrups are often ornamented with silver, and the *rebenque* (whip) has sometimes a handle of the same metal. The thong of the *rebenque* is a strap of raw hide, and can inflict severe punishment on a horse; but the short handle, often loaded with iron or lead, probably to make it available as a life-preserver, is frequently used to chastise a refractory beast, a single blow between the ears sufficing to bring the most restive animal to the ground. The horse, although of such incalculable utility in Buenos Ayres, is by no means treated with the kindness he deserves. The natives are passionately fond of music and dancing. Every man and boy can perform on the guitar, and, as far as I could distinguish, they all seemed to play the same tune, if tune it was, and with equal ability. They frequently sing, or rather howl, in a most unearthly falsetto which defies description. They are also fond of horse-racing and gambling in general, offering and taking comparatively heavy bets, though how they settle these debts of honor is another question. Some of their sports seem childish to us. I have seen a full-grown man act a wild horse for hours on end. With his hands resting on the ground he imitated all the tricks of a horse, and men and boys mounted his back in succession, and tried to keep their seats there. He reared and kicked and backed and leaped and tried every means to get rid of his rider—no easy matter—and when he succeeded was rewarded by the delighted applause of his audience. The spectators, both male and female, stood convulsed with laughter, leaning against walls and door-posts, while tears rolled down their tawny cheeks. To finish this slight sketch of the gaucho, he is always self-possessed and by nature polite, but on little or no provocation will thrust a knife into your abdomen.—*Random Sketches of Buenos Ayres.*

The Empress Charlotte.—The *Déals* gives some details, obtained from a sure source, relative to the present situation, mental and bodily, of the Empress Charlotte. It says: "The state of the Princess is still a most painful one, although it has certainly improved. Her reason continues to be deeply affected, and if hopes are still entertained of her complete recovery no one can foresee the period at which it may take place. The intellect alone suffers, and that even not continuously. On the contrary, the Empress frequently seems to have recovered all her faculties. At these times she speaks, reads, writes, plays, as in the best periods of her life. Always melancholy, however, and taking delight in reverting to the past and in calling back its reminiscences of Mexico and Italy, those about her at such times see that she is perfectly conscious of her deplorable history, that she is not ignorant of any of the gloomy incidents which carried her husband off from her, and that she clearly understands her great misfortune. We may say that in all other respects her health has become excellent since her return to Laeken, where she resides in the almost constant companionship of King Leopold, her brother, and Queen Marie. The chateau is a spacious and magnificent residence, surrounded by fine gardens, and where everything contributes to calm Her Majesty's grief. She lives there in the midst of the memories of her childhood and early youth, and every step she takes, every object she touches reminds her of her father and mother, and of the care and tenderness which they bestowed on her. The effect of these salutary impressions is augmented by the incessant attentions of the King and Queen. The spectacle is an admirable and a touching one, of this Royal family so united and subjected to such cruel trials. The Empress Charlotte has recently given two strong proofs that she is conscious of her misfortunes. Learning that the city of Trieste was about to erect a monument to the memory of the Emperor Maximilian, and that the Emperor of Austria, and the King of the Belgians had each given 10,000 florins, she also contributed a similar amount; and on the late anniversary of her husband's death she sent to Vienna, to be placed on his tomb, there to remain in perpetuity, a funereal crown in gold, first watering it with tears of unaffected grief. The fortune of the Empress Charlotte has often been spoken of. Everything concerning this subject has been settled by arrangements agreed to between King Leopold and the Emperor of Austria, heir and representative of his brother Maximilian. In the name of the Empress all stipulations in the marriage contract advantageous to her have been renounced, and also every right which she might have claimed over the property of her husband. Her marriage portion alone remains, and perhaps a share in the inheritance of the King her father, who died at Laeken on the 10th of December, 1865."

A Very Rare Disease.—There exists on record in medicine up to the present day only one case of enormous overgrowth of all the bones of the body with wasting of the muscles. It was observed by Saucerotte. The second has been recently observed by Professor Friedreich, and is now described at length in Virchow's *Archiv*, bd., 1868. Saucerotte's case was that of a man aged 39, the weight of whose body rose, in the space of four years, from 119 pounds to 178 pounds, by the increase of his bones, the muscles all the while wasting. The head of this man was monstrous, the eyes being pushed forward to the level of the forehead, and the lower jaw having attained an enormous thickness. Attacks of insensibility and difficulty of breathing characterised his complaint. M. Friedreich's patient, aged 26, is one of six children, of whom all are healthy except the youngest, who has a minor form of the same affection. At 18 he began to find his feet and ankles growing large and heavy; then the hands and fingers. The lower and upper limbs are of enormous size (the measurements are given,) due entirely to the growth of the bones, the muscles being wasted. Standing, walking, and lying are all difficult. He finds comfort from cold baths. His internal organs appear healthy and there is no disturbance of the brain. Medicines have been ineffectual, but latterly the disease has seemed to be stationary.—*British Medical Journal.*

TYRO.

From Belgravia.

O River, shining River, winding River, golden River!
Swift rushest thou by mead and wood;
The sunbeams follow with thy flood,
The winds are songs to soothe thy rest,
The stars are gems to deck thy breast,
And Earth was only made to be
A cradle, holy Stream, for thee.

O River, trackless River, changeful River, endless River!
I wander on thy sedgy bank,
Where the dark reeds grow tall and rank,
Waiting that mystic hour when he,
Thy God, thyself, shall come to me,
And we again, linked hand in hand,
Above thy starlit deep shall stand.

O River, wondrous River, magic River, sacred River!
What is this god who holds my soul
Resistless 'gainst his sweet control?
His breath is fiercer than thy breath,
His grasp is strong as love and death,
And with his kiss there comes to me
The odor of the barren sea.

O River, fatal River, darkling River, deadly River!
Since I have seen his godlike face,
I grow to hate my mortal race;
Since I have leaned upon his breast,
I taste no more soft sleep or rest:
All life is melted into this,
The bitter-sweet of his salt kiss.

O River, sighing River, moaning River, wailing River!
Dark are my dreams of coming days;
Dimly I see the hideous ways
That lie before these weary feet,
The dreadful noontide's tropic heat,
The lonely night, the galling chain,
A cycle of despair and pain.

O River, dancing River, gleaming River, joyous River!
Love keeps no count of days to come!
Love knows no fear of death and doom;
And while above thy deep I stand,
My hand locked fast in his strong hand,
And on my brow his salt-sea breath,
What heed have I of doom or death!

MONSIEUR DE PARIS.

Translated for Every Saturday from Die Gartenlaube.

Several years ago a wealthy old bachelor in Paris invited me to a *déjeuner à la fourchette* at his handsome residence near the Place de la Concorde. The guests whom I met at his table were gentlemen of culture and distinction,—authors, artists and lawyers; the conversation, therefore, never flagged for a moment, and the generous wines, of which our Amphictryon was justly proud, contributed not a little toward enlivening it, and calling forth many a spirited and piquant sally.

When we rose from the table, we repaired to the smoking-room, where we sipped the most fragrant Mocha and smoked the choicest Havanas. The windows of this room opened upon the Champs Elysées, and as the sun was shining brightly in the cloudless sky, and a fresh, bracing breeze was blowing through the green tops of the elms, countless equipages rolled toward the Bois de Boulogne, and the broad sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians; and many celebrities of art and literature, of science and diplomacy, were elbowing their way through the throng without being noticed by anybody.

We gazed, chatting gayly, upon the motley scene before us, when one of the guests, M. Dufaure, a lawyer of considerable distinction, called our attention to a very tall gentleman in black, who approached with a dignified step from the Place de la Concorde, and then stood still under our window in order to allow some young girls, who were approaching with their parents from the opposite direction, to pass by. They bowed their thanks to him, and went on their way.

"Do you know the gentleman in black, who treated those young ladies so politely just now?" asked M. Dufaure.

We replied in the negative.

"It is Monsieur de Paris," he said.

"The executioner! the headsman!" we exclaimed with one accord.

"The executioner of Paris," said M. Dufaure, who, being a celebrated priest of the goddess Themis, was well acquainted with the terrible avenger of justice. "Does he not look like a well-to-do retired merchant?" he added. "Fortunately his business requires his attention but rarely, so that he can live very quietly and comfortably on his salary, which, together with his fees, amounts to a handsome sum. At this moment he no doubt came from his large house on the Boulevard du Temple, and is now going to Courcelles, where he owns a villa situated in a beautiful garden, and which many persons envy him when they visit that beautiful suburb of the capital; for, notwithstanding the terrible character of his office, upward of thirty persons applied for it in 1847, when Sanson, his predecessor, was dismissed by the Government; and among these applicants were even several physicians. Men are intent on earning a living, and a salary of six thousand francs, with additional six thousand francs for traveling expenses, and a number of other fees, always will be quite an attraction."

One of us inquired for what purpose traveling expenses were paid to the executioner.

"There are twenty-eight imperial tribunals in France," replied M. Dufaure. "Every tribunal has its guillotine and its executioner. When an execution is to take place outside the capital of a judicial district, the executioner, accompanied by the terrible machine, must of course repair to the place of execution. The machine, which, previous to the journey, has been taken asunder and packed in a box, is there unpacked, erected at midnight, packed up again as soon as the execution is over, and taken back to the capital of the district. The headquarters of the guillotine at Paris are at No. 42 Rue Folie-Regnault, where it pays an annual rent of six hundred francs. As for the present executioner of Paris, he is a gentle and quiet man. He is a native of Southern France; His name, Heidenrix, however, indicates that he is descended from a Dutch family."

There was a pause which was finally broken by the remark of one of the guests, that it must be horrible for any man to kill a person who never wronged him,—nay, whom he never saw before.

"I am very far from gainsaying that," said M. Dufaure; "nevertheless, people generally entertain entirely erroneous ideas in regard to the functions of the public executioner. He sees his victim only for a few moments, and never touches him. The executions always takes place at break of day. Before dawn already the executioner repairs to the prison, and signs at the office the certificate by which he vouches for the delivery of the person whom he is to behead. He then enters the so-called toilet-room, a narrow, dark chamber, whither the poor sinner, accompanied by the priest, is soon after taken. The executioner is dressed in black, and wears black gloves. The twenty steps separating the prison from the scaffold, whither his assistants have hastened already, are performed in a few minutes. As soon as the procession arrives there, the criminal is fastened to the board, which is then lowered; the executioner touches a knob on the side of the guillotine, the ax descends, and the terrible drama is over."

"You must not suppose, however," he continued, "that the performance of his duty makes no impression whatever upon the mind of the executioner. Monsieur de Paris always is as pale as a sheet when he is to carry a death-warrant into execution, and, as soon as all is over, he calls for a glass of water, in order to calm his nervous agitation. This excitement may arise from the fact that he was once bitten in the hand by a criminal whose head had not been placed in the right position under the ax."

"It is a wonder that he could ever make up his mind to take such an office upon himself."

"It is not always an entirely voluntary act on the part of the executioner," replied M. Dufaure. "The office of Monsieur de Paris is hereditary; it is handed down from father to son, as was the case with the Sanson family, who held the office for upward of two hundred years. The grandfather of Sanson, who was dismissed in 1847, was almost heartbroken when he became his father's successor. He was born in Rouen. His father wished to give him a good education, but the doors of every school were closed against the poor boy, inasmuch as the parents of the pupils would not tolerate the son of an executioner in the midst of their children, until finally a poor priest had mercy on young Sanson, and educated him. This Sanson, when he became his father's successor, remained a very gentle and pious man. It was reserved for him to execute Louis the VI. He recoiled at first with the utmost horror from this terrible task; nor did he himself set the ax in motion; and, when the King's head had fallen, he was taken sick, and died in the course of six months.

In his last will he ordered that a mass of expiation should be annually read at his expense on the 21st of January. His son was by no means as sensitive and humane as his father. He had his hands full of business during the reign of terror. He executed Marie Antoinette, the Duke of Orleans, Malesherbes, and a great many others, which did not prevent him, the "*citoyen exécuteur des jugements criminels,*" from being a great lover of music, and giving every week a musical *soirée*, at which the most celebrated artists performed. This Sanson enjoyed a certain popularity. He liked to visit the vaudeville theatres, where he created a sensation by his tall stature and bald head. He was not unfrequently called upon by distinguished Frenchmen and foreigners, who were greatly surprised to see at his house a number of valuable paintings and his two beautiful daughters who were exceedingly well-bred, and performed very skillfully on the piano. One day, in 1835, Lords Durham and Bowring sent him word that they would visit him. The two celebrated men were desirous of getting acquainted with him and—the guillotine. In honor of these guests, the guillotine was painted afresh. Lord Durham intended to buy a sheep and have it beheaded, but he contented himself with seeing Sanson drop the ax on several bundles in his presence and that of the other guests; for a number of Englishmen had accompanied him to the executioner's house. The notorious Vidocq assisted the executioner in making this experiment, with which Lords Durham and Bowring were so delighted that they invited Sanson and his son to dinner. Beside them, Alexander Dumas, Balzac, Fourier, Victor Considérant, and many others were invited. I myself was among the guests, and I do not remember ever having seen a sprightlier dinner party.

The conversation turned to the conduct of the culprits on the way to the scaffold.

"It is very different," said M. Dufaure, "most of them are so worn out by the long imprisonment and excitement that, at the fatal hour, they are more dead than alive. Others take pains to shake off their depression and seek to seem courageous. But it is very rarely that one of them meets death with perfect *sang-froid*. Not unfrequently there are cases of extreme cowardice. Thus Verger, the murderer of the Archbishop of Paris, had to be forcibly dragged from his couch and dressed for the scaffold. He had felt convinced that he would be pardoned, and he was utterly unprepared for death. When the priest exhorted him to compose himself, he said, "I would you were in my place!" Even before he had reached the scaffold, his features were so much distorted that no one recognized him any more. It is true, Orsini and Pieri, especially the former, conducted themselves in a widely different manner. Both knew what was in store for them and prepared to meet their fate bravely. Orsini desired to be buried in a coffin. * * *"

"Are then the remains of the executed criminals not interred in coffins?" interrupted one of the guests.

"No. As soon as the sword of justice has avenged the crime, they are conveyed to the Montparnasse Cemetery, and thrown into their grave. Now, Orsini expressed in his short but well-written will the wish to be laid after his execution into a coffin, to be sent to London, and to be buried there by the side of his friend, Ugo Foscolo. The coffin was granted to him, but his remains were not sent to London. He expressed in his will still another desire, to wit, that a gold watch, worth 800 francs, might be purchased and given to Jules Favre, who had defended him. The then *Procureur Général, Chuix-d'Estange*, caused this wish, too, to be fulfilled, and I believe Jules Favre is wearing that watch all the time. Orsini preserved in his last moments the same tranquillity and composure which he had shown during the whole of his imprisonment. As 'regicides' he and Pieri had to ascend the scaffold barefooted and their heads shrouded in black crape. On the way thither, Pieri began to sing the hymn *Mourir pour la Patrie*; but Orsini rebuked him in gentle words, and exhorted him to be quiet and composed. Pieri's head fell first. Orsini gazed at it for a moment, and, shouting out '*Vive l'Italie! Vive la France!*' he laid his head under the axe."

"Permit me to close this not exactly very merry conversation by relating a curious case," said an artist who was among the guests. "You must have heard oftentimes of Lays, the opera singer. This singer, who enjoyed considerable and well-merited celebrity toward the close of the eighteenth century, left a daughter who married the historical painter Dupavillon, a pupil of David's, and a son who obtained to gain fame and riches in the career of his father. Dupavillon, the painter, a very excellent artist, was in feeble health, and soon was unable to work in his profession, so that he was soon in an embarrassed condition, which the Society of Fine Arts tried to alleviate as much as possible. His brother-in-law, Lays, who loved his art, but was destitute of talent, was soon likewise in reduced circumstances; and although he was neither a painter nor a sculptor, he was supported by our society as a member of Dupavillon's family. Before long, however, a still worse fate was to befall this unfortunate man, a rumor spreading like wildfire that, during the Reign of Terror, he had officiated on the scaffold as assistant of the executioner. He was relieved as heretofore, but no artist would see him; no one would come in personal contact with him. He had already written several letters to our President and to the founder of the association of artists, Baron Taylor, requesting an interview; but the Baron, in spite of his well-known kind-heartedness, could not prevail upon himself to visit a man upon whom such a suspicion rested. Many years passed in this manner, until Taylor, profoundly moved by the heart-rending letters of the old singer, at length resolved to visit him.

"'I am the victim of a terrible suspicion,' he said to the Baron, 'and I know what has given rise to it. My father was on friendly terms with Sanson, who, it is well known, was an ardent lover of music. Sanson gave a great many *soirées*, and my father sang at his house without ever accepting any remuneration at the hands of his friend. Sanson's family and mine were in constant intercourse, and after the death of Sanson and my father, Sanson's son often gave me money. But I swear by the Almighty God that the suspicion which has been weighing me down for so many years past, and made me an outcast, is utterly groundless.'

Baron Taylor, it is true, was convinced of the sincerity of the poor man, but he required still other, still more irrefutable proofs. Hence he repaired, on Aug. 24, 1854, to Sanson, who, you know, had been dismissed in 1847; and Sanson wrote him at once a certificate, in which he declared that Lays had never been in his service, that the assistants of the executioner were appointed by the Minister of Justice, that they received their salary from that functionary, and that none but relatives of the executioner were appointed to that position.

The Minister of Justice told the Baron the same thing, and thus the poor man was relieved from the disgrace that weighed him down for over twenty years past.

"Paris is the most interesting city on earth," said the artist, closing his narrative. "No romancist is able to invent as thrilling events as take place here every day, and I am justified in saying that the truth here is often by no means probable."

The Roman Cardinals, by One of Themselves.—M. Erdan, the Italian correspondent of the *Temps*, and an intimate friend of the late Cardinal Andrea, is said to possess several papers in the handwriting of the late Cardinal. He communicated some of these notes to an advocate who has just published a work on the Cardinal. Of the Cardinals in general he says: "They are almost all black and absolutist in opinion. Cardinal Reisach—In respect for the Jesuits, he is one of the blackest of all. He is one of the principal authors of the syllabus. Cardinal Barnabo—Has an eye to the Papacy, but will never succeed. Mattei—Hard, hypocritical and mediocre. Patrizzi—In reality an arrant fool. Torsi—Archbishop of Pisa, essentially black, and a downright enemy of Italy. Pannebianco—Is extremely anxious for the Papacy; but Guidi, who is an abler man, has a better chance. There is no reason to believe that the next Pope will be a monk—Guidi the Dominican, or Pannebianco the Cordelier. This Pannebianco is a Sicilian. He is a Sixtus Quintus. He keeps himself in the background, and in reserve. Of all the Sacred College he is the member whose secret intrigues require most watching. He says he is quite black, but in reality he is capable of becoming a Clement XIV. He does not like the Jesuits. In fact, no monk does; that is the rule. There are two men in the household who are indispensable to the Pope—Mgr. Cenni, his trainbearer, and Filippani, a laic. Antonelli has always the same confessor as the Pope. If the Pope changes he changes also. The present confessor (1866) is the Jesuit Father Mignardi; a good man, cold, a censor of the prelates whose little scandals he ferrets out, in conjunction with Mgr. Cenni. The Pope listens to the gravest charges of immorality, requires to be told the minutest details, but never takes severe measures. There are at least twenty prelates whose lives are a scandal. In general, the clergy are more pure than is believed. The prelates who give the most scandal by their eccentric immoralities are three. The Pope is perfectly aware of this." There are thirty pages of notes in the same style.

An English Residence at Madeira.—We returned to our Quinta, brought our ladies out with us, and visited the charming villa of an Englishman, Mr. D——, in our neighborhood; his large level garden adjoins the house in which the Empress of Brazil lived, and includes the highest peak of the beautiful basalt terrace behind the Loo Rock. The villa, built in Indo-English taste, with its cheerful tint of light yellow, its fresh green jalousies, and its delightful verandahs, overgrown with creepers, stands on the turf in the centre. Between the entrance (which is on the road near the stable and farm) and the house, stands a large clump of forest trees; between the house and the rocky path down to the sea lies a perfect parterre, filled with low shrubs and rare flowers; at the extreme end on the rock is a verandah-kiosk, whose construction resembles the afterpart of a ship, opening toward the sea. The garden, only laid out within the last six years, affords a triumphant evidence of what can be effected in a short space of time, with a little trouble and a certain amount of knowledge and will. Portions of the garden were luxuriant as a virgin forest. * * * The plants from Australia and the Cape looked dingy, as if dead; for the most part everything that comes from these countries is sad and joyless. To count up all the plants would be impossible. In the delight that I felt as a gardener, I seemed to be in an immensely large conservatory in the open air, and could find no limit to what there was to be seen; therefore, the appearance of the son of the house, although he was a cordial, graceful young man, was almost disagreeable. He felt himself in duty bound to accompany us everywhere, and to explain the wonders of his father's garden in all ways possible. Scarcely had we become used to him, before the owner himself appeared; who, with his lively eyes and manners, with his carefully dressed hair and dandified look, was like anything in the world but an Englishman; he was overflowing with all sorts of fine speeches, and with fabulous tales of his travels and grand acquaintances. He soon came into collision, scientifically, with our somewhat hard headed gardener. Strange stories are in circulation regarding the origin and wealth of this extraordinary man; but, be he what he may, this at all events must be accorded him—that by his perseverance in gardening he has set an admirable example to the lazy inhabitants of Madeira. The house is most inviting in its English cleanliness and luxurious comfort; an elegant confusion reigns in the light airy drawing-rooms, which are so arranged that by opening very large folding-doors they can be turned into a spacious ball-room.—*Recollections of My Life, by Maximillian, Emperor of Mexico.*

Extravagance.—There is a form of extravagance which is vicious, but as a rule the acts to which that word is usually applied in England are either indifferent or actually praiseworthy, are the results of mere idiosyncrasy, of that individuality of judgment which it ought to be the object of Englishmen to encourage; or, at worst, of a willfulness not worthy blame. The most common form of all extravagances, indifference to petty outlays, is very often as right as if were the result of wise and deliberate judgment. Up to a certain point, care about such expenditure cramps and worries the mind—causes in actual loss of money more waste than it saves. Sixpences smooth life, and to the nervous organizations bred in our cities life needs smoothing. Nobody is ever ruined in candle-ends, and the effort to keep them only insures a discontented, and therefore a spasmodically expensive household. No form of wastefulness strikes some men—and some liberal men—so much as wastefulness of silver in cab-hire, in petty gifts, in minute purchases, and no income seems to exempt those who practise it from the charge of extravagance. Nevertheless, it is often quite certain that a waste of half a crown a day—£40 a year—will increase a man's power of making the best of himself, of earning, if it is to be put in that way, more than twice the sum expended in things yielding a visible return. It is right to save temper, even at the expense of cash. There are degrees in all things; but we suspect that the professional class, in their habitual extravagance in sixpences, are wiser than the trading class, who so often condemn them for that disregard. One of the commonest forms of extravagance, building, is often a direct moral and intellectual benefit to the amateur, gratifying a healthy passion of constructiveness, which, ungratified, would exhibit itself in the search for much more dangerous excitements. Book buying, picture buying, gem or toy buying are defensible on the same grounds, as at worst blameless amusements, and it will rarely be found, we think, that men with any special extravagance of that sort come to much pecuniary grief. On the contrary, they as often acquire the habit of thrift and regularity in pecuniary matters in order to gratify the exceptional taste. "Collectors," for example, even if it be of old china, are very rarely ruined. Other men, again—and this is a very frequent case—get a reputation for extravagance by a habit decidedly wise, that of concentrating wastefulness, of making presents, or buying toys, for example, very seldom, but when they give or buy, securing things really worth the money. The woman who saves in "chiffons" what will buy lace or diamonds is the very reverse of extravagant, though she is certain to be so considered by persons to whom daily extravagance in smaller things would seem quite unobjectionable.—*Spectator.*

Philosophy in Relation to Pie-Juice.—The time has now come for fruit-pies, and, therefore for pie-juice; and we intend to offer a suggestion for "the better arrangement" of pie-juice. Some people place an inverted cup in the pie, thinking this catches juice that would otherwise boil over, but that is a mistake, for though juice is found under the cup when the pie is cooled, yet it never entered the cup while the pie was in the oven; for the simple reason, the inside of the cup was as hot as the inside of the pie. The case of inverting a cup in the pie does more harm than good, for, as the heat cooks the fruit, it also expands the air in the cup, which air tends to blow out the juice from the dish. But if a small hole, say a quarter of an inch, be made in the bottom of the cup, which, of course, comes to the top of the pie when inverted in the dish, the hot air will escape into the oven, and leave room for the juice to run into the cup, which, again, will descend among the fruit on the pie cooling. "Now how are we to make this small hole in the bottom of the cup?" says the reader. "Listen and you shall hear." says the writer. "Take a six-inch flower-pot, fill it with dry sand or mould, then take your cup, invert it, and push it down into the mould or sand till only the top is just seen, by which means the inside of the cup is as full of sand or mould as it will be of juice when in the pie; then take a sharp-pointed instrument, like an old pair of scissors or a one-pronged fork, and begin to peck away, little by little, and you will soon have a small hole, which can easily be made bigger before taking the cup from the flower pot. The sand or mould prevents the cup from cracking or breaking during the chipping process. When the cup is used invert it in the pie, but take care that the small hole is free from the crust." Here is a very simple contrivance that will soon prove itself. A grand plan is to make three pies, one without any cup, one with a cup, and one with the cup with the hole in it; then you can see the difference.—*Gardeners' Magazine.*

Vigilance in the Far West.—How the Vigilantes of the Rocky Mountains went about their duty we shall understand well enough if we take a single arrest for example. Let it be that of the gentleman—Bill Hunter—whose death-struggle showed how familiar his hand had been with the instrument of murder. Four of the Vigilantes volunteered to arrest him. They had far to go, forded a river in which flakes of ice swirled down on the flanks of the horses, camped on the frozen earth upon its banks, and slept under their blankets by the fire they built. One who slept on a hillock with his feet to the fire slid into it, and was startled out of sleep by heat; another went to bed in mammoth socks, and, feeling the frost, pushed downward as he slept to get his feet well into them, and so worked himself out at the bottom of his blanket to be wakened by the cold. Next day their way was through a snow-storm, but they welcomed this as an ally. At 2 in the afternoon they came to a ranch twenty miles from their destination, supped there, went on at dark, and reached at midnight the cabin in which they expected to take their prisoner. They halted, unsaddled, and rapped loudly at the door. "Good evening," they said to a man who opened it. "Don't know whether it is or not," was the reply. They were admitted, and found in the cabin three persons—two visible, one covered up in bed. The Vigilantes, who talked of gold and prospecting, as if they were traveling miners, placed themselves, very obviously well armed, to sleep against each possible place of exit—including the chimney—and said nothing of their real business until far into the morning of the next day, when the horses were saddled and they seemed to be on the point of continuing their journey. Then one of them asked who the sleeper was, who had never waked or uncovered his face. The host said he did not know. He was a stranger who had been there since the beginning of the snow-storm. He was asked to describe him, and described the person of BILL HUNTER. The Vigilantes then went to the bed, and one of them laid a firm hand over the sleeper's breast, gripping the revolver then held by the sleeper under the bedclothes. "BILL HUNTER," was called for, and on looking up saw stern men with guns levelled at him. He asked to be taken to Virginia City; but when he came out he knew that a shorter journey was before him, for he was put on a horse of which the rider followed him on foot, and he was not suffered himself to take the bridle. Thus he was escorted for two miles, until they reached a tree with a branch convenient for throwing a rope over, and a spur to which the end of the rope could be fastened. There they paused, scraped away a foot of snow, lit a camp fire, and breakfasted. After breakfast there was consultation and a vote. It was decided not to take the prisoner to Virginia City. He became pale and faint, and asked for water. The catalogue of his known crimes was recited to him. He denied none of them, and only asked that his friends should not know the manner of his death. So he was hanged; and every one who was present saw that, as he died, "he reached as if for his pistol, and went through the pantomime of cocking and discharging his revolver six times."—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

SLEEP AND DEATH.

From Servian Songs, by Owen Meredith.

The morning is growing: the cocks are crowing:
Let me away, love, away!

'Tis not the morning light;
Only the moonbeam white.
Stay, my white lamb, stay,
And sleep on my bosom, sleep!

The breeze is blowing: the cattle are lowing:
Let me away, love, away!

'Tis not the cattle there;
Only the call to prayer.
Stay, my white lamb, stay,
And sleep on my bosom, sleep!

The Turks are warning to the mosque: 'tis morning!
Let me away, love, away!

'Tis not the Turks, sweet soul!
Only the wolves that howl.
Stay, my white lamb, stay,
And sleep on my bosom, sleep!

The white roofs are gleaming: the glad children screaming:
Let me away, love, away!

'Tis the night-clouds that gleam:
'The night winds that scream.
Stay, my white lamb, stay,
And sleep on my bosom, sleep!

My mother in the gateway calls to me—"Come straightway!"
And I must away, love, away!

Thy mother's in her bed,
Dumb, holy, and dead.
Stay, my white lamb, stay,
And sleep on my bosom, sleep!

LAST HOURS OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.—*La France* gives the following details of MAXIMILIAN's last hours, translated from the German narrative written by his physician: "At 8 the Emperor lay down, and I remained with him alone. Towards 9 o'clock PALANCIOS made his appearance, with ESCOBEDO's orders that the Emperor should be informed that the wishes he had expressed as to his body would be fulfilled. The Emperor read Thomas à Kempis' *Imitation of Jesus Christ* till 10, when he put out his light. Towards 11:30, while he slept, I was alarmed by the entrance of Dr. RIVA DE RUJIA, who informed me that ESCOBEDO was there and wished to have an interview with the Emperor. The noise disturbed him, he struck a light, ESCOBEDO entered, and the Doctor and I retired. The General remained but a few moments, and, as I returned, he said, 'ESCOBEDO came to take leave of me. It was a pity. I was sleeping so well. He extinguished the light, and in about an hour afterward, which appeared to me an eternity, I heard the regular breathing which indicated sleep. He awoke at 3:30; at 4 the confessor arrived; at 5 the Emperor and the two Generals heard mass, and at 6 breakfasted. He then for a second time handed me his wedding ring, which I had returned to him on the 16th, when his execution had been deferred; repeated his farewell messages to his friends, and putting a scapulary in his pocket which the confessor had given him, said, "You will take that to my mother," which was the last order the Emperor gave me. Col. PALANCIOS arrived at 6:30. I accompanied him as far as the staircase. He pressed my hand, slightly bowed his head and smiled; I endeavored to follow, but my strength gave way and I could not. In half an hour the unprecedented execution had taken place. At 8 Col. PALANCIOS, deeply moved, returned to the cell, and grasping my hand, said, "*Era una alma grande.*"

NICKNAMES.—It is easy to understand the immense importance so often attributed to nicknames. Without language the reasoning faculty must be in a rudimentary state; and without the power of inventing new names with a capacity for sticking, all the outlines of party creeds would remain vague and fluctuating. You cannot properly hate a man of different opinions from your own till you have labeled him with some unpleasant epithet. In theological debates, a heretic may be defined as a man with a nickname. Till we have succeeded in fixing a name upon him, he is confounded among the general mass of the orthodox; his peculiarities are presumably not sufficient to constitute him into a separate species. In American politics, it is said the success of the Republican Party was determined in great measure by its name. When the genius arises who describes our hitherto unknown enemies by a common name, we have at least the great pleasure of possessing a new abusive epithet. An immense progress, for example, was made in social morality when Mr. THACKERAY gave the word "snob" a new and hitherto unused significance. We had all been familiar with snobs in our daily life, and not a few of us, it may be persumed, had been in our own persons very fair examples of the race. But any one who wished to denounce snobbish actions had been obliged to resort to vague and unsatisfactory circumlocutions. He could not say in a single syllable, "You are a person with a disposition to cringe meanly before persons who are your social superiors; you are given to ape with inferior means the manners and customs of another class, and simply to make yourself ridiculous for your pains; you have the soul of a flunkey, and of a flunkey who does not know his proper place; you are like Major PONTO, and your proper idol should be GEORGE IV." To say all this would be as little satisfactory as to affix to a man a zoological description of the animal, instead of directly calling him an ass.—*Saturday Review.*

A MINISTERIAL PARADISE.—The following extract from a letter from Cairo will, we should imagine, make Mr. DISRAELI's mouth water: "At the commencement of the present session of the Egyptian Parliament, the President having assembled the Sheiks who compose the chamber, proceeded to instruct them in constitutional usages, and informed them that it would be the duty of the members who supported the Government measures to sit on his right side, and of those who opposed the government to sit on his left. The Sheiks were horrified at the very idea. 'What, oppose the Government!' exclaimed they, 'La, la, il, alla,' and jumping up they all rushed to occupy the ministerial seats on the President's right hand, leaving the opposite benches empty."

A PARIS HOUSE CLEANING.—These endless miles of new stone palaces, which the perfect baron has reeled off as from a machine, will grow dark and grimy like the old dungeon streets of the pre-Adamite Paris. But our neighbors have a remedy, which they apply in a most theatrical way. A great crowd is standing gaping, while a huge steam-engine is puffing and snorting in front of the suffering house. Men in the grand tenure, which is "of rigor" in the diving world, are hung on little stages, all up and down the various stories, with hose and nozzles. Others scrub and scrape with a will, and much self-sacrifice, the law of their task requiring that scrubber and scraper should work in the full force of the deluge of water streaming upon him. The theatrical part, however, was a huge placard, announcing to the world that the attack had begun "last night at 6 o'clock, and would be concluded that evening at 4!" This preciseness was amusing, but they kept their word; and as I came by at the hour fixed the dripping men were down; the engine was there, but the waters were gone; and the house had quite a healthy glowing air after this wholesome toweling. The process will do for bricks, so the "director" informed me; and the hint might be useful for the dark skins and faces of certain London streets, grim with the dirt of a century.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

PEARLS OF GREAT PRICE.—The *Epoque*, speaking of pearls and their value, says: "There are certain ones which have become historical from their great beauty or size. One from Panama, having the form of a pear, and as large as a pigeon's egg, offered in 1579 to PHILIP II. of Spain, was valued at 100,000f. In 1805 a lady at Madrid possessed an American pearl valued at 31,000 ducats, (5f. each.) Pope LEO X. paid a Venetian jeweler 350,000f. for one. Another pearl was purchased at Califa by the traveler TAVERNIER from the Shah of Persia, it is said, for 4,500,000f. A Prince of Muscat possessed a pearl, the great value of which consisted, not in its size, but in its being almost transparent, as the light could be seen through it; it only weighed 12 carats, but he refused 100,000f. for it. The pearl in the crown of RODOLPHO II. was said to be as large as a pear. What kind of a pear is not stated, nor the size of the oyster in which the gem was found. The present Shah of Persia possesses a magnificent casket of pearls each as large as a nut. In the Exhibition of 1855 Queen VICTORIA exhibited several pearls of great beauty, and the Emperor also sent a collection of 408, each weighing from 13 to 14 grammes, of a perfect shape and the finest water."

THE TWENTY CLUB.—There is in Paris a very old and very exclusive club, founded in 1822, under the title of the Twenty Club. There are but twenty members, who dine together on the 20th of every month. The monthly dinner, which took place on Saturday, at Brabant, brought together six members of the Institute, namely: M. LEMEIRE, the architect, who built the facade of the Madeleine; MM. LESUEUR and LEFUEL, architects; M. GOUNOD; the painter, GEROME, and the sculptor, BARRYE; the sculptors, MENE and CAEN; the painters, CHARLES MARCHAL, (the author of "Penelope" and Phryné in this year's Exhibition,) GIRAUD, ISABEY, LEPOITEVIN, PH. ROUSSEAU, BIDA, LUMINAIS, DUBUFE and PILS; one pianist, M. RAVINA; a composer of songs, M. PLANTADE; and one novelist and dramatist, M. ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr. Truly a very choice society, and the wonder is that the twenty members all responded to the roll-call.

THE PRINCE AND THE EMPEROR.—The visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Vienna was marked by an amusing incident. On arriving at his apartment after visiting the Emperor, the Prince, who did not expect that his Majesty would return his call in a heat of 30 deg. (86 Fahr.,) had thrown off his uniform and donned the simple vestment of an ordinary mortal. Just at the moment when the party were beginning to enjoy the *dolce far niente*, a noise of wheels was heard in the courtyard. It was the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, accompanied by his officers, all in grand gala dresses. No one being ready to receive him, the Emperor was obliged to wait, which he did with a better grace than was shown by LOUIS XIV. in similar circumstances.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Agitation in Poland—Affairs in Russia—The North German Confederation—Important Speech of Gen. Von Moltke—A Hybrid State—New Style of Warfare.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CASTLE WIGGEN, Switzerland, Sunday, June 21, 1868.

The Poles are again up and scheming to regain their liberty. They look to France for aid, but that Power, which has so often betrayed them, would surely not fail to betray them again. They are confident that a European war will break out, and urge that it will end in the reorganization of Poland, the transformation of Austria into a federation, the weakening of Russia and the unification of Germany. Delegates from the Polish nobility have gone to Pesth under the pretext of treating with the Hungarian Government. These delegates are Count WLADISLAW PLATEN, Prince ADAM TAPIEKA and Representative SMOLKA, of Austrian Poland. They will wait upon Prince NAPOLEON when he comes and seek to interest him in their plans. The Hungarians now seem to be the sheet-anchor of all the slavish tribes, and feel their importance accordingly. It is quite amusing to see with what jealousy they watch the principle of dualism. They have expressed the wish that the Empress should have, when in Hungary, a Hungarian grand-stewardess, and demand that the Crown Prince be brought up more in Hungary than in Germany.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

In reading accounts from Russia I feel almost ashamed that the greatest Republic of the world should be on such good terms with that Power. The following facts are such as you read almost every day: The editor of the *Sunday Courier*, of Warsaw, Mr. KLECZKOWSKI, married last year a lady who was entered upon the registers of the church as a Roman Catholic. Now, the authorities have discovered that the parents of the lady, (who is already a mother herself,) were of the orthodox Greek confession; and, therefore, declared the marriage null and void, because celebrated in a Catholic Church. The husband was sentenced, at once, not by a court but by the administration, to be transported to Siberia, and his wife was to do five years' penitence in a Russian convent. Their child was to be brought to a Russian institute for infants, and there to receive another name. Fortunately, the whole family crossed the frontier and made their escape. In how wholesale a manner the paternal Russian Government deals with persons who resist the powers that be, is illustrated by the following case: To a village of Russian Poland, situated near the town of Tnakow, came sometime ago two Government surveyors. The peasants not liking their proceedings, drove them and their attendants away, and were accordingly complained of. On the 4th inst. the first civil officer of the district, accompanied by two gendarmes, made his appearance. All remonstrances were vain, and they at once commenced making arrests. They succeeded only in capturing the chief of the village, and dared not approach the fourteen peasants, who were armed with rural implements. On the 6th inst. came a detachment of soldiers, and all the villagers, aged men, women and children, were arrested, and will probably be sent to Siberia.

You know that NAPOLEON III., doctor of policy *par excellence*, administered to the Grand Turk, when in consultation with him in Paris, one of his celebrated civilization pills. The medicine, for a wonder, has worked very well; so well, indeed, that the other doctor in St. Petersburg is accused of feeling jealous. To this charge the Russian Government pleads not guilty, but admits that it considers the measures and reforms in Turkey insufficient, and urges that Crete must be given up. The Prussian Government has permitted Mr. KRUPP to execute an extensive order for breech-loading rifled steel guns for Russia. Russia will transform her whole artillery at once, and make it similar to that of the Prussian army.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

Count BISMARCK left Berlin on the 16th inst. with his lady for his residence at Varzin. The Under Secretary of State, VON THIELE, will attend to business during his absence. Some people are much afraid that meantime the war party will influence the King.

The loan which BISMARCK asked from the Reichstag, and which was refused, has been granted after a protracted debate. It is a ridiculous affair, and the Reichstag ought to have assented at once, though in principle it was perfectly justified in saying no. A foreign enemy is not to be beaten with principles, but with iron-clads and big battalions. However, BISMARCK is not quite at liberty to do with the money as he likes, though I suppose he will eventually manage to do as he pleases. The Prussian Chamber of Finance ("Ober-Rechnungs Kammer") is intrusted with the administration of the finances of the North German Confederation, and takes accordingly the name of "Rechnungshof of the North German Confederation."

Among the speeches which were made in regard to the subject I refer to, I shall only quote from that of a man who knows what he is about, and whose word has great weight with the King—I allude to Gen. VON MOLTKE, the celebrated Chief of the Prussian Great General Staff. As a member of the Reichstag, he answered some objections of the leader of the party of progress, Dr. LOEWE KALBE, in the following terms:

> "What sensible man is there but wishes the enormous expenses incurred throughout Europe because of a possibility of war grew out of peaceful preparations? But *it is not by international negotiations only that peace is to be secured.* [General assent.] War is only a continuation of the same line of policy, but with different weapons. To attain peace a power must be established in the heart of Europe, so strong in itself—without being a conquering power—as to be able to forbid its neighbors making war. [Loud applause.] This beneficial result, if ever accomplished, will be accomplished by Germany, but only *when Germany is strong, that is to say, united.* The gentleman to whom I am replying spoke against our armament. Gentlemen, our neighbors are well aware, as are those, too, who feign they are not, that we will not attack them. *But they also know that we will not suffer them to attack us.* It is for that we need an army and a fleet, and I have confidence in the patriotism of this House, and am certain it will indorse the efforts of the Government to supply these wants." [Great applause.]

This speech will certainly cause some little excitement throughout Europe. The idea of Germany forbidding her neighbors from arming and controlling the ambition of *la grrrrande nation!* Intolerable to think of!

A HYBRID STATE.

You will remember that Hesse, north of the River Main, belongs to the North German Confederation, and south of that river enjoys still the unadulterated sovereignty of that wise Grand Duke of Hesse who believes in NAPOLEON. Now, it is quite amusing to pick out the incongruities resulting from such a state of things. I will give a few instances. Imprisonment for debt has ceased in one part, without being abolished in the other. In the northern part every Hessian may marry after his twenty-first birthday without asking the permission of the Government; but south of the river every man must wait until he is twenty-five, and then request the authorities' permit. The consequence of this will be that the North German laws will soon be introduced in all Hesse, if only to prevent the unfortunate lawyers from going mad. But if so, what will be left the Grand Duke of his sovereignty, as he has already given up the control of the army, Post Office and telegraphs? The sooner it is reduced to a shadow, the better for Germany, say I, with a view to the realization of MOLTKE's hope.

NEW STYLE OF WARFARE.

Voilà le pot au rose! Now we know what the blind King GEORGE of Hanover, or rather his artificial eye, Count PLATEN, intends to do, and to what end they are working. The Prussian Government was much annoyed at many very gross libels directed against the King of Prussia and his allies, and against the Prussian army too. At last the origin of all these has been found out. As King GEORGE and Count PLATEN have no soldiers left they make war by means of the Press, for there are still blackguards to be found who write anything for money. Following up information received the police visited the house of a certain scribbler who was absent at the time, and made some very curious discoveries. Some letters found showed that all the libels complained of were written by order of Count PLATEN, and paid for by the ex-King. In my next letter I shall say more on this subject, and shall only quote here the programme of the Count, given to his literary hireling to govern himself by. Count PLATEN SAYS:

> "Prussia is the common enemy of all countries. An alliance of all small powers with France for the purpose of breaking the power of Prussia, and forcing that power, after the example of NAPOLEON I., beyond the Elbe, is to be urged upon all men as a duty of self-preservation. It is still possible to fulfil this duty, as at present Prussia has not yet assimilated the newly acquired countries, because in all of them, especially in Hanover, an energetic resistance is at work. The destruction of the stock of the Hohenzollen, is not the task of France only. To overthrow it is the interest of all small powers, which look up to France as their protector, and behold with terror the rise of this Prussian military State."

This discovery will create much excitement, and may cause decisive steps to be taken against King GEORGE.

ITALY.

Social Life on the Peninsula—The Theatre and the Cafe—An Italian Sunday—The Churches—Golden Opportunities—The Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 23, 1868.

The social life of Italy presents a variety of phases which make it an interesting study. You know well enough, for the fact has often been repeated, that there is no such thing as the Anglo-Saxon home here; for the fireside enjoyments, such as we most highly prize, are hardly known to Southern nations. If, with the changes which are now going on, there might be, before long, superadded some of the domestic habits which more particularly distinguish our civilization, much would be contributed to the comfort and happiness of the people. It can hardly be doubted that one of the best effects of such social change would be the introduction of a higher morality.

As it is at present, the theatre and the café are the principal centres of social reunion. This must be said of the theatre in Italy, that it is without doubt a higher school of morality than with us. It must be understood that I refer now more to the habits of the theatre itself, than to the character of the pieces put upon the stage. There are no places apart for certain low classes, and as the Italians have no love for alcohol, there are no retiring-places where one may stimulate to intoxication. In speaking of the theatre as a school, perhaps it would have been better had I used the term manners, instead of morality, in giving the Italian theatre a higher place than is held by our own. But in both I have no doubt it deserves praise. From Christmas until the beginning of the Lent season every theatre in Italy, that is in condition to be used, is open nearly every night for some kind of musical or dramatic performances. Sunday is far from being the vacation night; indeed, it is then that the audience is sure to overflow, and whatever is choicest in the *répertoire* of the week is offered for the amusement of the public. Such a habit shocks our American notions of morality, but it is universal in Catholic countries, and among people of the Latin race. I think few among the most pious and scrupulous Catholics would see any harm in giving Sunday night to such amusement. Sunday is the principal holiday, and not holy-day, of the Roman Catholic world. We are creatures of habit, and while we are scandalized at such an abuse of a day set apart for worship and rest, these devotees are shocked because our churches are open but one day in the week, while every day the doors of their places of worship stand wide. It must be conceded that at least the show of religion is on the Catholic side.

Nearly all the larger churches, in city and country, have a convent attached; or rather the church is the religious shrine in which the monks have found it convenient to deposit the many relics and consecrated works of art with which the piety of high or humble believers has been stimulated. By the law of July, two years back, suppressing the religious orders, and confiscating their property, an end was made of monastic life in Italy. The brothers turned out of doors were allotted pensions for life, varying from 120 to 600 francs. You may hardly be able to believe it, but many of these monks, having no other resources, will contrive to get through the year with these very moderate sums. Some of them have joined together in little companies of four and five, and, taking some rude house in the country, preserving their habit of prayer and abstinence, wearing still the coarse robe of their Order, will keep up, in a modified form, the life to which they at first consecrated themselves. Those with whom I have conversed, as I have met them by the wayside, seem to be cheerful and happy, as if they were pleased with their liberty. They utter no complaint against the injustice which seems to have been done them, but hope it may prove best for the country. In a few years they will all disappear, and with great social gain, Italy will lose another of the elements of picturesqueness which have made it, in a political point of view, one of the most interesting of countries.

One thing is pretty clearly proved, that it is not by praying alone that the worldly condition of individuals or communities is improved. Italians in times past have made religious exercises a sort of luxury. They have done a great deal of praying on their own account and a great deal by proxy; for it is the business of priests and monks in these countries to take in this kind of work, and you may have so many prayers and masses said on your account for a certain amount of cash paid down. I confess that I am so religious, romantic, or superstitious that I am nearly ready to put a sum of money into the hand of every poor monk I meet on the road, so that his humble petitions may be made for me, that I may be faithful to duty every day of life, and not be found wanting in the last hour.

It is unfortunately the case that the people of this country have rushed suddenly to another extreme, and have fallen into the error of believing that the least religious countries are the most prosperous. They have got it into their heads that they must have nothing more to do with the Church; and, instead of praying and working as we do, and thus learning the true secret of prosperity, are disposed to leave off praying altogether. As to working, they never had any too much love of it. When they learn to combine the two in judicious measure, the happiness of the country will be made sure.

What golden opportunities are now presenting themselves to Italy, if the people are, I will not say wise enough, but energetic enough, to take advantage of them. This peninsula, with its swarm of twenty-odd millions, might become a great hive of industry. What England has done in her narrow area, Italy may do with her finer soil and climate, and territory of greater extent. With so central a position, midway as it is between Europe and the East, this should become once more a great seat of commerce. When VASCO DI GAMA showed navigators the new route to India, Italy ceased to be the half-way house on the highroad, but the French engineer, with his canal scheme, which promises to be successful, has restored her to her old place. If the time ever comes when Italy can find capital enough, she may have lines of steamers of her own, to put her in communication with all the ports of the Mediterranean, and afterward with the rest of the world. It is a great pity that year after year should go by without intercourse by steam being established between this country and our commercial metropolis. There are ports all along the Italian coast which might become more flourishing if they received every year larger quantities of our products, and sent out in exchange whatever this country has to sell.

It is hardly true in the best sense what the Emperor NAPOLEON has told us, that the influence of a country now depends upon the number of men which it is able to put under arms. If in practice it should prove true, then such a country as England has received a knock on the head from which she will not be able to recover.

When the unity of Italy becomes more thoroughly compacted, and there is greater robustness of political life, then its influence will begin to be felt by the enterprises which will here be initiated. There is enough patriotism, but not yet a courageous and vigorous public spirit. This must come with growth and increased hope. For a long period the spirit of the country was broken by oppression, for we know only too well how slavery can destroy lofty aspirations and whatever is noblest in man. The path of progress has already been cleared of much rubbish, and it is easier now to remove other obstacles. All other countries, whose company is worth keeping, are ready to take Italy by the hand, and she must put on her best dress and join the dance of nations. With none of her beauty gone, but resolved to be no longer the mistress of any, she may now lead an honest and honored life in her own household.

ANGELICO.

PERU.

Life in Lima—City Improvements—A Stroll Through the Suburbs—The National Dance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, Wednesday, May 22, 1868.

The "yellow fever" still raging fearfully here. Contrary to the predictions of the physicians, that the cool Fall weather would diminish the sickness and drive off the fever, the Autumn has set in, and there is only an increase of this terrible plague in our midst. The doctors now declare the fever sure to remain with us until the Fall rains set in (about June 1), and substantiate their authority by quoting the fever of 1852 and '54, which did not disappear until the rains.

LIFE IN LIMA.

I think a thorough deluge of rain from the clouds, to purify the air, wash out the gutters, and cleanse the dirty streets would be the first check to the further spread of the disease, but the rains they have in Lima are not much like our genuine New-York rainstorms, but a kind of Scotch mist, while in Callao it never rains at all. Lima has lost all of its festive, brilliant appearance, and, as we walk the deserted streets, we are saddened at the closed stores, iron shutters and lonely foot-passers. Very many of the largest and most prosperous stores are closed, and the occupants, many of them leading business men, will never more return to them. I have counted nine of the principal stores closed and barred in one block, and, in some cases, not only were the proprietors dead, but very many of the employes. One large wholesale house has lost not only the entire firm, but all the clerks, fourteen in number. It is customary among the Peruvians for a large family to reside together under one roof. Not only the parents and children, but by the family, I mean to include grandparents, married sons and married daughters, uncles, aunts, children, &c. It is a remarkable fact that they generally manage to live thus unitedly under one roof without the usual jealousies and envies and heart burnings that are said to be inevitable, and that are almost certain to occur among Americans under similar circumstances. In one of these united families in Lima, the whole establishment, servants and all, are dead—twenty-five persons in one house. Every family that can do so is fleeing from the ill-fated City. Even at Chorrillos and other fashionable watering places, this fell scourge has made its appearance, and numbered its victims. The cars from Lima are full of people, anxious to escape its contagion. The steamers from Callao are burdened with passengers, trying to get to more healthy localities. The American Minister has taken his family to Chili. Foreign residents in Lima are taking their families to the Chincha Islands, but even there the fever has stepped in before them, and secured its position. And Lima seems like a second Sodom, visited not indeed by fire, but by quite as terrible a scourge.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

An American gentleman has just taken a contract, at Lima, that when closed, will be an additional ornament and benefit to our already fine public square. It is to repave the entire four sides of the Plaza, for five thousand soles (six thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars) a side. The work is begun, but progresses slowly, as all public improvements cannot but be suspended during the fatal sickness that prevails. There has been some trouble down the coast, at Tumbes, a little place noted only for whaling ships who mostly stop in there for water and supplies. Our American Consul there hearing some outcries and groaning in the hospital directly opposite his office, proceeded to investigate the cause and interfered with a native Peruvian Doctor in the discharge of some (to him) unnecessary surgical duties. The Doctor rallied his friends, and the authorities at once arrested the Consul, put him on board a steamer, and sent him to Lima. As they would give him no time to lock up his office doors or to collect and dispose of important papers, he is going to carry the matter to Washington, and the whole affair then becomes a question of jurisdiction, and a matter of interference with the United States.

A STROLL THROUGH THE SUBURBS.

The cotton crop is coming in finely. The last steamer to Panama was so heavily laden with cotton bales that her lower cabin windows were nearly submerged. Not all the cotton, wool and sugar crops, but all the Fall products promise finely. A few evenings since, in company with a friend, I took a stroll through the suburbs of Lima. This is not always a very safe thing to do. In spite of a vigilant police, the Lima Road is, and always has been, infested by robbers and brigands, and any unlucky traveler lurking in the outskirts might find himself obliged to deliver up even so insignificant an article as his necktie or handkerchief. In our rambles we had abundant opportunity to look into the cabins of the poorer classes, and see a little of their inner life. A family generally occupy one room. There is seldom to be seen a chair. The women and children generally sit like Turks, or squat on their feet. There is often no other floor than the bare ground, and the women are much more at ease sitting in this squatting position than sitting on sofa or chair; even in church, when they get tired of kneeling, they will drop down and sit on their feet. The women seem to be good-natured, passionless and indolent. As HASSAUREK justly says, "their hearts are like the atmosphere they live in—of a mean temperature, because the violent changes of Winter and Summer are unknown here." They certainly seem incapable of either great virtues or great voices, and the elements certainly seem to have no exciting influences on the human system here. In nearly every house was a young baby, often tied in an old manta—over the mother's shoulders. Nearly every evening the *Zambacueca*, or national dance of Peru, is given, in some of these poor miserable habitations. Yet the Cholos dance with spirit and grace, and as they cannot give it up the better classes have nearly all abolished it. The music generally consists of a guitar or banjo and bones. The dancers sing as they dance, and the company present join in the retrain. The music is only an accompaniment, and is in perfect time. A male and female are the sole performers, each of whom hold a handkerchief, which they wave and flirt and flourish over their heads, and which is as much a feature of the dancing as the steps themselves. The woman advances—now retreats, coquets with eyes and smiles and handkerchief, and the dance proceeds with pretty, graceful steps and arts, and all the attitudes and flirtations that are considered bewitching. The music gradually increases in rapidity and the dancers in excitement and vivacity, until exhausted they resign the floor to some other couple, who commence the same Zambacueca and continue it *ad libitum*. When danced discreetly, it is very graceful and pretty to witness. More anon.

Yours, &c., T. Y. Z.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Political Topics—The Grand Trunk Railway—The Silver Nuisance—Independence Day—Financial Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, July 10, 1868.

Matters political are just now in a state of quiescence, and nobody can be displeased of such a posture of affairs this hot weather. Ottawa is virtually deserted at the present time, not a single member of the Government being left in it. Government, in so far as the heads of departments are concerned, might be said to be at an end, for not even the Governor-General is left at the seat of Government. All are gone, except the deputy heads, and a sort of interregnum prevails. Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD, the First Minister, has been up at London as the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada, of Free and Accepted Masons; and the other Ministers have all gone to their homes. It was expected that the necessary changes in the Cabinet and the Judiciary would be made by this time, but the appointments seem to hang fire, and give rise to all sorts of suspicions. There can scarcely be any doubt that Chief Justice DRAPER will soon retire on a pension, and be succeeded by Chancellor VAN KOUGHNET, of the Court of Chancery, but who will be his successor rumor saith not. It has been intimated that there is a possibility of Mr. WOOD, Treasurer of Ontario, succeeding Mr. HOWLAND, Internal Revenue Minister. It might be dangerous for the Ministry to risk such an appointment, as Mr. WOOD might find it difficult to be reëlected for South Brant. Mr. MAGILL, the member for Hamilton, was first spoken of, but it was seen at once that Hamilton would not reëlect him. The whole thing has doubtless been arranged, and the public will be taken by surprise one of these fine mornings with the announcement of the new appointments.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The action of the bond and shareholders resident in London, England, with regard to the Board of Directors, has excited a good deal of comment in this country. The President, Mr. WATKINS, who is also M. P. for Stockport, is a gentleman by no means pleasing or affable in his manner, as the head of the enterprise over which he presides. He has visited this country, and in conjunction with Mr. BRYDGES, the manager of the road, lobbied very successfully when Parliament was located at Quebec. Now an attempt is made to effect a change in the Board, because of the ungracious way in which the Directors invariably act toward the shareholders. It is represented that much more has been expended in renewing rails than was estimated, but it is well known that the road was in such a condition that it was hardly possible to tell what the actual cost of putting it in repair would be. Fault is found with Mr. BRYDGES, and no one need be surprised if an entire change is effected in the management of the Grand Trunk. It was in this way that a clean sweep was made on the Great Western, several years since. Mr. BRYDGES was then its manager.

"THE SILVER NUISANCE."

Quite a *furore* has been got up here and in the neighboring City of Hamilton, in connection with the movement for getting rid of the silver which has so long proved a great annoyance to the mercantile community. After many fruitless attempts to drive it out of the country, an agreement has been come to among the retail merchants, by which they bind themselves, under a penalty, not to take silver otherwise than at 10 per cent. discount upon small coin, and 4 per cent. on larger coin. The arrangement will be adhered to, but it will not have the desired effect, for it appears that some of the parties to the agreement make a reduction upon their goods to the amount of the discount on the silver. Of course it is not general, but it is done to a sufficient extent to render the efforts of the anti-silver advocates altogether nugatory. The whole thing is a farce, and no matter how many attempts are made, the silver will not be got rid of. Large sums were shipped, in the hope that it would be kept out of the way, but it came back again, and is just as plentiful as ever. The plethora of silver, ever since the breaking out of the American war, has proved the source of much trouble to traders generally, but a scarcity would have been felt more seriously than a great abundance of it.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

There was a Fourth of July celebration here, after all, but upon a small scale. The New-England Society of this city, with their friends, had a pic-nic in honor of the day on the beautiful grounds of Col. DENISON. A large number attended, and a band being present a very pleasant time was enjoyed. Mr. THURSTON, the United States Consul here, delivered a pertinent and highly instructive address which was received with approval. Col. DENISON made a few appropriate remarks on the occasion, and the demonstration was brought to a close under the happiest auspices.

THE BANKS.

Nearly all the banks in this and the adjoining Province have held their annual meetings, and declared handsome dividends, some at the rate of eight and one at ten per cent. per annum. From the reports the institutions appear to be in a flourishing condition. In fact, none of them were ever in a better state than at present. There may be exceptions, but they have yet to be made known. I refer to those which have declared dividends and held their annual meetings. Reports have been circulated to the disadvantage of one bank, and the fact of its stock being unprecedentedly low, has led to the belief that it was not in as safe a position as it should be. The shareholders are blamed for this, some of them taking it into their heads to sell out their stock. All the successful banks have carried large amounts to their reserve funds. The Royal Canadian, after declaring a dividend of eight per cent. for the year, carries $108,000 to the reserve fund.

OFF TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The members of the Canadian Press Association held their annual meeting at Collingwood to-day, and embark for Fort William, on Lake Superior, to-morrow morning. This morning they were entertained at a public breakfast by Col. CUMBERLAND, Manager of the Northern Railway; this evening a public banquet will be given to them at Collingwood, and to-morrow evening another demonstration takes place at Owen Sound. The party numbers about one hundred, including ladies.

The Yo Semite Valley Bill—Letter from Mr. Julian.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to sundry newspaper articles strongly condemning the Yo Semite Valley bill before the Senate, and abounding in the most remarkable misstatements and misrepresentations both of the facts and of the law of the case. Having reported the bill from the House Committee on Public Lands, which unanimously agreed to it, and had before them all the facts necessary to a just conclusion, I desire to state the case truly to all whom it may concern; and I shall have no occasion, therefore, to deal in random assertions, or the volunteer statements of interested parties.

Long years before the act of Congress of 1864 granted the beautiful valley to the State of California as a perpetual reservation, two preëmptors, HUTCHINGS and LAMON, had settled upon it, built their cabins, established their homesteads, and expended upon them thousands of dollars in improvements. They were bold pioneers, attracted by the rare beauty of the place, who for years resolutely faced all the dangers and privations incident to a life remote from society and civilization, in order to secure for themselves a habitation in a region at once so grand and so delightful. The valley proper contains nearly 4,500 acres, instead of 1,100 as has been asserted, and these men claim as preëmptors under the laws of Congress, only 160 acres each. At the date of the grant to California Congress knew nothing of the claims of these settlers, or the grant would have excepted them. If any man in either House of Congress was aware of any such claims, he carefully kept his knowledge a secret; and the purpose of the bill before the Senate, which has already passed the House without opposition, is to restore these settlers to their rights under the laws of Congress. Should the Senate refuse to pass the bill, it will only drive them to litigate their rights in the Federal Courts, which will undoubtedly rule, as they have uniformly done, that the claim of a preëmptor on the public lands is a vested inchoate right, which he himself may forfeit by failing to go forward in completing the conditions of title, but which no other power, not even that of Congress, can rightfully divest. Were it otherwise, every settler under the Preëmption and Homestead laws of the United States would be a mere tenant at will, and the official announcement of such a principle would kindle a fire throughout our great frontier that might not be very easy to quench. Our pioneer settlers are the real heroes of our time. They are fighting a hard battle, whether with savages and wild beasts, or railroad corporations, or Indian thieves; and I would not sacrifice a principle vital to their welfare and usefulness even to preserve the marvelous beauty of the Yo Semite. But no such alternative is presented. These settlers are honorable and worthy men, and will do nothing to harm the valley. One of them (HUTCHINGS) is well and most favorably known in California, and has done more to attract attention to this wonderful valley than any other man living or dead. He is a man of culture and taste, perfectly in love with his home and its surroundings, and will be the tender guardian, and not the spoiler, of the objects of beauty and splendor which feast the eye in his chosen abode. Every man who knows him will admit this. To call such men "mercenary squatters," and invoke against them the intervention of Congress, is to insult the grand army of pioneers who are filling our distant borders, and laying the foundations of new Commonwealths. To heap reproach upon them for refusing to abandon their homes, and accept instead a compensation in money, is to forget that they have a right to their homes, quite as sacred as the right which secures to us our homes in the older States. The faith of the nation is solemnly plighted to them through the laws of Congress, which invited them to settle on its public domain, and promised them a title on conditions with which they have complied; and the bill before the Senate simply recognizes this principle. Will the Press of the country, after these facts are understood, still ask Congress to dispossess these settlers? Shall the nation write itself down a liar to its own citizens, a repudiator of its own contracts? California, with singular emphasis and unanimity, has restored these settlers to their rights, subject to the ratification of Congress, and she now righteously asks this in behalf of men who are at once her citizens, and citizens of the United States. Very respectfully, GEO. W. JULIAN.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1868.

The New Catholic Dioceses in the Province of Baltimore.

The following is an accurate designation of the boundaries of the new dioceses and Vicariate erected in the province of Baltimore:

1. The See of Wilmington comprises the State of Delaware, the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester and Wicomico, in the State of Maryland; and in the counties of Accomac and Northampton, in the State of Virginia, being the entire Peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.
2. The See of Scranton comprises the counties of Bradford, Luzerne, Lycoming, Monroe, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne and Wyoming, in the State of Pennsylvania.
3. The See of Harrisburg comprises the counties of Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, York, Dauphin, Northumberland, Columbia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Montour, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry and Fulton, in the State of Pennsylvania.
4. The Vicariate Apostolic of North Carolina embraces the entire State of the same name.

On Sunday morning next the consecration of Rt. Rev. WILLIAM O'HARA, D. D., Bishop of Scranton, and Rt. Rev. J. F. SHANAHAN, D. D., Bishop of Harrisburg, will take place at the Cathedral in Philadelphia, Bishop WOOD officiating. The procession will leave the Cathedral Chapel precisely at 9:30 A. M., passing through Logan-square, and entering the Cathedral by the main door. The music on the occasion will be under the direction of Mr. MICHAEL H. CROSS, organist of the Cathedral. It will consist of a Grand Processional March, by F. HOFFMANN, HUMMELL's Grand Mass No. 2, in E flat, *Veni Sancte*, by the Abbe VOGLER, *Date Sonitum Pastores*, Bass Solo and Chorus by MICHAEL COSTA, the *Te Deum*, by HAYDN, together with a grand *Finale* at the close of the ceremonies. The choir will number on this occasion between forty and fifty voices, and the whole will be accompanied by the Germania Orchestra.

Americans Registered at the Paris Bankers' from the 19th to the 25th of June.

Allan, G. H., New-York, No. 11 Rue du 29 Juillet; Andrews, E. F., and lady, Steubenville; Anthony, W. R., and lady, Hotel Chatham; Arthur, E. H., New-York, Grand Hotel.

Barry, Mrs. C. H. Dr., No. 59 Avenue de Malakoff; Bartlett, Mrs. G. R., and sons, Hotel Chatham; Bell, Clarke, and lady, New-York, No. 45 Avenue de Friedland; Bell, E. R., and lady, New-York, No. 34 Boulevard Haussmann; Blanchard, J. L., Hartford; Blashfield, W. H., New-York, Grand Hotel; Bowler, G. P., and lady, Cincinnati, No. 68 Rue Marbœuf; Boynton, Miss A., New-York; Breedy, M. A., Chicago, Hotel de la Saône; Brady, M., New-York, Grand Hotel; Brookes, Miss S., New-York; Bruce, Mrs. J. U., Miss, and James, New-York, Hotel du Palais Royal; Bullard, L., Boston, Hotel de l'Athénée.

Cabot, J. S.; Camack, Mrs. H. S., and Miss Anna, United States, No. 30 Rue Drouot; Campbell, Mrs. T. C., New-York, Grand Hotel; Carroll, C. R., Miss, James, and C. A., Baltimore, Hotel de l'Empire; Comstock, L. H., Providence, Grand Hotel; Chauncey, H. N., San Francisco; Cheesman, Mrs. Morton, San Francisco, Grand Hotel; Cornell, J., New-York, Hotel du Palais Royal.

Dandridge, Dr. and family, Cincinnati, No. 68 Rue Marbœuf; Dart, E. D., and Miss M., New-York, Hotel de l'Athénée; De Jonge, J., New-York; Derby, Miss, Boston; Delavan, J. S., and lady, New-York, Grand Hotel; Dickes, Mrs. P., San Francisco, Grand Hotel; Drew, G. S., lady, and O. H., New-York, Hotel du Louvre; Durand, J. M., and family, Milwaukee.

Edgerton, L., New-York, No. 19 Avenue de Friedland; Edmund, H. R., Philadelphia; English, J. B., Philadelphia, Hotel de l'Athénée.

Fellows, J. P., New-York, Grand Hotel; Fellows, Miss Emma, New-Haven; Forsyth, Miss E. H., New-York, Hotel Westminster; Frisbee, F., and family, New-York, Grand Hotel.

Gale, Miss F. L., Boston, Hotel de l'Empire; Gale, Wm., and family, New-York, Hotel St. James; Gardner, Miss, Boston, No. 2 Rue Carnot; Gaspan, G. P., Baltimore, Hotel d'Espagne; Gifford, S. R., New-York, Hotel Voltaire; Gray, Miss F. L., Boston, Hotel de l'Empire.

Hall, E. G., Chicago, Hotel de l'Athénée; Hall, W. A., and lady, New-York; Hallett, Mrs. W. P., and daughters, New-York, Grand Hotel; Harris, T. H., and family, New-York, No. 69 Avenue Joséphine; Haviland, C. F., New-York, Grand Hotel; Hayes, H., and family, New-York, Grand Hotel; Hayes, L. F., New-York, Grand Hotel; Hearn, A. W., New-York, No. 10 Quai de la Mégisserie; Hearn, G. A., and lady, New-York, Grand Hotel; Hearndon, Mrs., New-York, No. 30 Rue Drouot; Hooker, Mr., and lady, Rome, Hotel de l'Empire; Hopkins, L. C., and family, Cincinnati, Grand Hotel; Howells, H. C., and lady, New-York, Hotel des Deux Mondes; Hudson, Mrs. S. L., Brooklyn, Grand Hotel.

Johnston, Col. J. R., and Miss Ida, Baltimore, Hotel de Prince Albert.

Kennedy, H., New-Orleans, Grand Hotel; Kenny, Ed., and lady, New-York, Hotel Mirabeau; King, Mrs. Chas. and daughter, Hotel de l'Empire; King, W. G., New-York, Hotel de l'Empire; Kinney, F. S., New-York, Hotel Chatham.

Land, C. B., Columbus, Ohio; Lawrence, F., and lady, New-York; Lawrence, Mrs. R., and Misses S. A., E. L., and A. S., New-York, Maison des Champs-Elysées; Lee, F. L., Boston, Hotel d'Orient; Lennie, W. H., New-York; Livermore, Dr., No. 60 Rue Neuve St. Augustine; Lovett, R. R., and lady, Philadelphia.

Mayer, F. B., Baltimore, No. 23 Rue de Sèvres; McCarthy, Mrs. D., and family, Syracuse, Hotel d'Orient; Meller, E., Philadelphia, No. 86 Rue de l'Ouest; Montgomery, J. E., New-York, Grand Hotel; Mott, Miss M. A.; Munn, W. H., New-York, Hotel du Louvre.

Neale, Miss M.; Nicol, R., New-York.

O'Hara, R., and lady, Philadelphia; Otterbourg, M., New-York, No. 39 Boulevard des Capucines.

Parsons, Misses A. and G., Boston; Pierce, J. C., and lady, Boston, Hotel des Etats-Unis; Paul, Jr., Dr. G., and lady, U. S. N., No. 94 Champs-Elysées; Payne, Mrs. T., Miss, Theodore F., and Warren R., San Francisco, Grand Hotel; Phillips, Mr. and Miss A., New-York, Hotel Windsor.

Radcliff, J. S., New-York, (gone to England;) Regio, Mrs. N., Miss M. F., and Master A. C., Boston, Hotel Castiglione; Richmond, H. E., Buffalo, Hotel Chatham; Riker, J. L., and family, New-York, Grand Hotel; Roberts, H., Philadelphia, No. 3 Rue du Dauphin; Robinson, Miss, Boston, No. 2 Rue Canot.

Saltonstall, Miss; Sartain, Miss Emily, Philadelphia, Hotel des Deux-Mondes; Shippen, Mrs., Baltimore, Hotel de l'Empire; Shreve, Benj., Boston, Hotel de Bade; Sibbitts, F. C., Boston, Grand Hotel; Silver, Miss E. C., Boston; Smith, G. W. V., New-York; Smith, Mrs. E. L., New-York, No. 45 Avenue Friedland; Smith, W. B., Florida; Smith, W. H., and lady, New-York, Grand Hotel; Spencer, Mrs. Wm., and daughter, New-Haven; Stanton, Geo. E., Chicago, Grand Hotel; Starring, F., Chicago; Stebbins, J. H., and lady, Brooklyn; Suydam, R. L., New-York, Grand Hotel; Swann, Miss W., New-York, Hotel Chatham.

Thayer, G. B.; Thompson, C. O., Worcester, Mass., Hotel de Londres; Thompson, C. H., New-York; Thompson, Mrs. W. G., Detroit; Thornton, J., Philadelphia; Tufts, E., and lady, Lowell, Hotel de l'Athénée; Tweed, T., Baltimore, Grand Hotel.

Vinton, Mrs. A. E., New-York.

Wadleigh, G. U., New-York; Waller, Mr. and Miss, New-York; Warren, W. W., and lady, Hotel d'Orient; Wheeler, J. P., Jr., Boston; Whitehouse, J. H., and Miss Emily, New-York, Hotel d'Orient; Whitfield, F., Rue Croix Bossière, St. Germain-en-Laye; Williams, C. G., Buffalo, Hotel Chatham; Williamson, Jas., and lady, New-York, Hotel de l'Athénée; Winstan, D., Philadelphia, Hotel Nice; Worthington, L. S., Cincinnati, No. 10 Quai de la Mégisserie; Wylie, R., Philadelphia, No. 3 Rue du Dauphin.

Zabriskie, C. F., New-York, Grand Hotel.

LEFT FOR LONDON.—Griswold, D. C., lady, and Master L. E.; Erskine, Mrs. H. B.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Baron HAUSSMANN's statement, made for the benefit of the French Senate, shows that Paris and the environs now cover 19,505 English acres. During the last fifteen years, (the reign of HAUSSMANN,) 136 kilometres (about 85 miles) of streets have been opened, and about 80 miles are shaded by 95,577 trees. The Bois de Boulogne covers 2,107 English acres; the Bois de Vincennes, 2,000 acres; the Buttes de Chaumont, 62 acres. Mont Souris, when finished, will extend over 45 acres; and the pretty Parc de Monceaux, now in full beauty, a perfect nursery of flowers, (and, indeed, of babies,) extends over 20 acres. 4,200 acres of what may be called depots of fresh air, are still left in the immediate neighborhood of Paris.

An important invention has just been tested on one of the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne. M. MARTIN, of Bordeaux, after very many trials, has succeeded in perfecting machinery (very simple) by which a screw steamer can be turned on a pivot. No rudder is required. M. MARTIN has obtained this result by his ingenious mode of placing the screw, which acts as a propeller and a guide as well. Experiments have taken place in the presence of experienced naval officers, who have given a judgment favorable to the invention of M. MARTIN.

A rather novel assurance company has just been opened in Paris, not only with the approbation but with the blessing of the Pope. The object of the company is to preserve the life of the Holy See, and this is how the machinery works: You insure your life for a certain sum, at a certain annual premium, and assign the policy to the members of the Sacred College, who will receive the sum insured on your death. No wonder the Pope is said to be getting young again.

The youthful Queen OLGA, of Greece, is in an interesting situation, and the Athens journals state that the Hellenic Government is about to send a superior officer to Western Europe to order for the christening of the expected heir a baptismal font of massive silver, at a cost of 300,000f., to be defrayed by the subscriptions entered into by the various communes of the Kingdom. The Mayor of Athens has already set the example by inscribing the Council of that capital for 20,000f.

JACQUES MARIE ARMAND, Count de Guerry, de Beauregard and Manbreuil, and Marquis d'Orvault, whose extraordinary marriage with a hackney coachman's daughter and *demi-monde* lady, Mlle. SCHUMACKER, made a great deal of noise a short time ago, died in Paris three weeks ago, at the age of 85. This representative of a great family expired in a humble lodging which he had for some time occupied, in great poverty, in a *maison meublée*.

The Moscow *Gazette* expresses great alarm at the large proportion of Polish officers still to be found in the Russian Army. It shows from official reports that, at the end of the year 1867, the total number of officers was 21,908, of whom 16,685 professed the Russian orthodox religion, 3,217 were Roman Catholics, and 1,531 Protestants. As in this case the term Roman Catholic and Pole are synonymous, one-seventh of the officers in the Russian Army are Poles.

A letter from Aumale, Algeria, relates that quite recently a lion carried off a young Arab girl of five years. Three native children were playing near a Kabyle mill, inhabited by their parents, not far from Bouira, when a lion suddenly appeared. All took to flight, but the youngest stumbled and fell, and was caught up in the jaws of the voracious animal. One of the others on reaching home died of fright.

An unexpected difficulty has caused the bull-fights announced as about to take place at Havre to be postponed. The bulls, selected for their ferocity in the plains of Guadalquiver, have been treated so kindly by the railway servants during their journey across Spain and France, that they are now perfectly tame, and will not fight; and so the sight-seers at Havre are to have a regatta instead of a bull-fight on the day appointed for the festivities.

A correspondent of the *Nord* mentions that the Emperor NAPOLEON is very fond of taking solitary walks in the forest of Fontainebleau, and making experiments with the small portable pump which has been used with so much advantage by the English in Abyssinia. It is said that His Majesty has discovered by its means a sulphur spring in the forest.

It is now considered as certain that the Crown Prince of Denmark will marry the daughter of the King of Sweden. The Queen of Denmark was in favor of marriage with an English Princess, the Crown Prince himself wished to marry a German Princess, but the King decided on a marriage with a Swedish Princess, mainly for political motives.

A London newspaper notices with regret that the practice of placarding the walls with the announcements of forthcoming sensational sermons on topics of the day is on the increase in South London. One struggling cause recently sought to attract a congregation by copying Mme. RACHEL's advertisement—"Beautiful for ever."

It is designed to supersede the office of the lamplighter by a clockwork attached to the taps of the London street lamps, which shall turn them full on at stated times every night, and shut them nearly off every morning. The gas being kept constantly burning during the day, with a small blue flame, is duly prevented against extinction by the wind.

A surgeon at Wolverhampton, England, recently removed from a patient a stone of the unusual weight of sixteen ounces. It is oval in shape, measuring 9¼ inches lengthways, and about six inches round the centre. It is believed there is only one other case on record of so large a stone having been removed.

ISMAIL PACHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, who is now at Constantinople, is coming to Paris before he returns to Cairo. A *châlet* has been taken for him between Enghien and Montmorency, and it is said that he wishes to try the Enghien sulphureous waters for a chronic sore throat from which he suffers.

A singular application was made to the conservators of the English Lune, the other day—namely, a license to fish with cormorants trained for that purpose. The license was granted for the month of August.

The last number of the *Charivari* has an amusing cut, representing Europe, with her cash-box quite empty, and offering the box itself to a lover of armed peace, with these words: "Make a gun of this, and then I shall have nothing at all."

Gen. MENABREA has sent a dispatch to St. Petersburg, stating that the Italian Government adheres in principle to the proposal of Russia respecting explosive bullets, subject to its acceptance by all the Powers.

The recent hot weather killed a good many people in Paris. In one case of *coup de soleil* the victim was a young Scotchman, who had only been married six weeks.

The French astronomers going out to the far East to observe the eclipse of the sun, on Aug. 18, have just embarked at Marseilles.

The Manchester *Examiner* states that in the first week of July Mr. BRIGHT will visit Mr. PEABODY, of New-York, at Castleconnell, to enjoy salmon fishing on the Shannon.

A STRANGE FACT.—The sinking of the first large cylinder of the proposed bridge at Meares' Bluff into proper position has proved a more difficult operation than at first imagined. Twenty feet below the bed of the river the body of a large tree, fully thirty-five inches in diameter, was encountered, which the divers are now busily engaged in cutting through. It was thought at first that it would only be necessary to sink this cylinder about twenty-seven feet, but it has already reached a depth of forty-five feet without a firm foundation having been found.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, July 8.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1868.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London newspapers comment upon the action of the National Democratic Convention. Their views are unfavorable to the success of the ticket.

The Prussian Government, in consideration of the recently ratified Naturalization Treaty with the United States, have stayed all prosecutions against the adopted citizens of German birth. Prisoners are to released at once.

The Spanish Generals recently arrested in Madrid for political causes have been banished to the Canary Islands.

The United States screw steamship *Swatara* is at Antwerp.

CONGRESS.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday authorizing the registering of fifteen Canadian-built vessels, now plying on the Lakes, owned by American citizens, upon payment of a specified tax. A bill was passed providing the manner of filling vacancies in the staff of the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill to fund the national debt and providing for the conversion of United States notes was taken up. The question was upon Mr. Sherman's amendment, which provides for the issue of twenty, thirty and forty-year bonds, bearing interest respectively at five, four and a half, and four per cent. per annum, to be exempt from all taxation in any form, said bonds to be exclusively used for the redemption or purchase of an equal amount of any of the present interest-bearing debt of the United States other than the existing five per cent. bonds and three per cent. certificates, to be issued to any amount sufficient to cover the principal of all outstanding obligations, with the exceptions above named. It also sets aside $100,000,000 of the customs receipts annually for the payment of interest and reduction of the principal of the national indebtedness, and legalizes contracts specifically made in coin. Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate at length in favor of his amendment, and was followed by Mr. Sumner in opposition to any appearance of repudiation. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Bills were passed in the House authorizing the construction of bridges over the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth and St. Joseph. The bill providing for the reduction of the army was then taken up. After considerable discussions, amendments were agreed to, reducing the number of Major-Generals to three after the 31st of March, 1869, and the number of Brigadier-Generals to six. These to be selected by the President. The bill reducing the number of officers in the various departments was discussed at length, but the debate was not concluded. The bill proposes to reduce the entire army to a force of 25,000 men. The Electoral College bill was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction with amendments, and after an exciting debate was passed, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Advices from the City of Mexico are to the effect that a band of robbers had pillaged and burned the town of Ville del Valle. Gen. Galvez had been executed. A brother of Gen. Miramon was arrested for belonging to the Reactionary Party and imprisoned.

H. M. Ashby, formerly a rebel Colonel, was shot and killed, on Friday, by E. C. Camp, in Tennessee. The parties had previously had several altercations, and meeting in the street renewed their quarrel with the above result mentioned.

The Minnesota First Congressional District Republican Convention on Friday nominated Hon. M. S. Wilkinson for Congress.

Mr. Jeremiah Kingman, of Barrington, N. H., has recently given $9,090 to Dartmouth College, which, in addition to $1,000 previously given, is to endow a scholarship for each county in the State; and he proposes to give another $1,000 for a scholarship for the town of Strafford. The remainder of his personal estate, amounting to $10,000, he says, he has given to the Indigent Fund of Phillips' Exeter Academy.

A statement from the Paymaster-General's Office, shows that up to the 1st of this month there had, under the act of July, 1866, been received 429,606 claims for soldiers' bounties, of which 303,270 had been settled. Of this last number 22,961 were disallowed.

An order has been issued by Gen. Canby removing his recent appointee, Col. Guenther, as Mayor of Columbia, S. C., and substituting C. H. Baldwin, Esq. The Columbia *Phœnix* says Mr. Baldwin is a thorough business man, and will, doubtless, fill the office to the satisfaction of the citizens, although his time will be short, as an election for municipal officers, it is understood, will soon be ordered.

The constitution of the Harvard Law Association provides for an annual meeting at such time during the term as the Executive Committee shall direct, and also for an oration on such years as the Executive Committee may think proper.

Accounts from all parts of the State of New-Jersey indicate that the crops of all kinds are most promising. A great deal of hay was cut and got in last week, and quite a large quantity of grain has been cut and shocked.

Silas and Charles James, recently convicted of the murder of Joseph G. Clark, at Worcester, Mass., about six months since, have been sentenced to be hung on the 25th of September.

While the Democracy of Desmoines, Iowa, were firing a salute over the New-York nominations, a gun prematurely exploded, killing one man.

The Troy *Whig* says that Mr. A. W. Griswold, cashier of a Burlington (Vt.) bank, who was a passenger on the Hudson River train which was delayed at Schodack Landing on Friday evening, discovered on his arrival at the Troy House, that he had been robbed of $60,000 in Government bonds. He asserted that he had the wallet in his possession at Schodack, where the train was delayed, and did not miss it until his arrival in Troy.

The examination of the four Post Office clerks, Frank Welsh, Chas. B. Wiggins, Martin O'Brien and William Elwell, charged with committing depredations upon the mails in the Post Office in Cleveland, Ohio, was concluded on Thursday, and resulted in the honorable discharge of all the defendants except Charles B. Wiggins, who was bound over for trial before the United States Court under $1,000 bonds.

The body of one of the Misses Patchen, of Troy, who were drowned on board the *Morning Star*, on Lake Erie, a few weeks ago, was recovered and identified on Monday last. In all, eighteen bodies have been recovered. The search is still continued.

The explosion of a refinery and distillery at the corner of Van Brunt and Sackett streets, Brooklyn, Friday afternoon, has resulted in the death of one of the injured men, namely, Dwight Wolf, the laborer, who died at the Long Island College Hospital during the night.

Marshal Tappen, of the Mayor's office, reports that during the past week he has granted licenses as follows: Junk dealers, 14; pawnbroker, 1; coaches, 52; express, 3; venders, 21; public carts, 12; drivers, 28; dirt carts, 8; gunpowder, 17; porter, 1; dog carts, 2. Total, 154. Fines collected, $18. Total amount received, $621 50.

Gen. Wm. S. Ross, President of the Wyoming National Bank, died yesterday at Wilkesbarre, Penn., aged 66 years.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Slattery, at the Court House, Brooklyn, on the body of Francis Kerrigan, who was killed on the 4th of July. The jury rendered a verdict setting forth that his death was caused by a stab inflicted with a pair of scissors by Joseph Lynch. The latter was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Police of Brooklyn, during the last week, arrested 473 persons. Of the whole number 107 were arrested on the 4th of July.

The Seventh Regiment returned to this city yesterday morning from Norwich, Conn., whither they went on a visit last Thursday. They were well treated and had a good time generally.

Collin Lightbody, one of those wounded in the late steam boiler explosion in the Bowery, died yesterday morning, at his residence, corner of Sixty-first-street and Second avenue.

Organization in this City for the Campaign.

The only weak point in the Republican preparations for the approaching political campaign is, that the party are so confident of victory. To suppose that Gov. Seymour as a national man can surpass Gen. Grant, or that repudiation and dishonesty are stronger than honor and integrity, or that the course of the Democratic Party for the last eight years can so soon be forgotten, seems so absurd, that no earnest Republican can doubt for an instant our success in the struggle. Indeed, looking at the history of the war, it seems incredible that within three years from its close the great and patriotic party which had carried the ship of State so successfully through its storms, and could now present a Government united and free from the abuse of slavery, should incur any possibility of overthrow. According to all historical experience, the Republicans ought to have held power for a generation. The fact that they are even threatened now is disgraceful to them. The causes of their weakness and of the Democratic increase of strength, we have often spoken of, in our columns. They lay especially in the ultra and unreasonable tendencies of some of their nominal leaders, and in the mistakes made by impulsive and half-trained men representing them in Congress. The natural reaction, too, after a great moral effort like our struggle, would aid the opposition.

But another and increasing cause of our weakness in the political struggles of a few years past, is our growing *neglect of organization*. During the war we needed little machinery or organization. The popular enthusiasm supplied everything. People were so uplifted by the great issues struggled for, that they acted with unanimity and energy, and thousands of indifferent or quiet persons come forth to vote, who never took any part in politics before. Arguments were scattered voluntarily from mouth to mouth without necessity of "campaign documents." Every neighbor become a party agent or "whipper-in." The intense popular ardor in the cause gave us what was better than all machinery. But now things have very much changed. Reaction has set in; people are tired of moral ideas; fallacies are circulated rapidly by our shrewd opponents. Many are disgusted with our own mistakes, the burdens which follow noble sacrifices are heavy on the multitude, and whatever is done now must be done by effort and organization, as in every ordinary election. Many of the leaders, however, do not see this, and believe that the victory will be won, as before, by a gush of enthusiasm. The rank and file, also, are too confident, and expect to gain the battle without work. If anything ruins the party, it will be this very over-confidence.

This is especially true of the point where, in all the Union, the Republican Party is the weakest—New-York City. If anywhere in the country there is a stupid, ineffective Republican organization, and an impracticable direction of politics, it is here.

New-York is a place where, by thorough organization and reasonable management, continued on year by year, the Republican vote might be doubled within a moderate period; and yet, till just preceding a great popular election, nothing is ever done here to win over the doubtful. If our vote be whittled down as it was last year, the Democrats will come out with 90,000, instead of 70,000 majority from this portion of the State, and Seymour carry the electoral vote. The class whom the Republicans can always gain, are, as is well known, the Germans.

The German Republican vote of New York ought to be quadrupled, and might, by good organization. This nationality are naturally in favor of the ideas which inspire the patriotic party; they have always been anti-slavery; they are liberal and progressive, and believe in the honest payment of debts. They did good service in the war. Their vote has been lost, in part, of late years, by our ultra-temperance legislation, and by the want of any organization among them. Just before an election, their leaders are cozzened and flattered. German documents are scattered and stirring German speeches are made, and lager flows among them, but after it all means of enlightening the masses are dropped, and the enthusiasm for Germans comes to an end till the next election. Now the Germans soon understand this sort of machinery, and it ceases to affect them. Their leaders, unless peculiarly patriotic men, become lukewarm, the multitude read and are familiar with only the Democratic Press; the Republican appeals fall upon cold ears, and the mass soon swell the Democratic ranks, which are always open and always organized. Thus it happens that every year some ten thousand votes which ought to be with the Party of Progress are thrown on the reactionary side.

In fact, the best thing for the Republican Party of the whole State, would be to form a compact German organization in this City, which should be *permanent*. A first-class German Republican daily should be started, political club-rooms, well filled with journals, should be opened in the German wards; a German Committee be formed and supplied with means, and some of our leading German-American citizens be put up for Congress.

The Germans would like to be a counterbalance to the Irish, and in this way, they would become a power and a progressive one in the State, for the side of the Party of Freedom and Honesty.

If we neglect this, it must be understood that the Democrats do not. They have organized the City thoroughly; they have a committee for every block; their documents and papers are in every lager-beer shop; their orators are constantly addressing the German masses. They confidently expect to carry the State by means of the New-York City vote. If they do win this electoral vote for Mr. Seymour, it will be far from making him President. But the outlook to a citizen of New-York is by no means pleasant, when he beholds the result, in a few years inevitable if this continue, of this great State being governed by the ignorant Democracy of this City.

Overcrowding Steamboats.

The competition which has sprung up this season between the Sound steamers has resulted in reducing the rates of fare between New-York and Boston to an unprecedentedly low figure. When a person can go from this City to the "Hub" for one dollar, enjoying the delightful sail on the Sound, traveling on that route becomes cheaper than remaining at home. Thousands of people must have argued in this manner, judging from the way they have crowded the rival steamboats during the reign of low prices. A single experiment, however, has in most instances convinced them that staying at home, at double the price, was much cheaper and far more pleasant.

While this competition has served to induce many persons to adopt that route in traveling, it has also served to introduce a number of abuses heretofore unknown on the Sound boats. Carrying passengers at so low a rate, the managers of the rival lines have felt authorized to crowd their boats to their very utmost, and the consequence has been that the trip, once so pleasant, has become one of intolerable discomfort. The boats are intended to carry comfortably from one thousand to twelve hundred passengers, giving to each a stateroom or berth. But recently these boats have arrived and departed day after day with crowds varying in number from twelve to twenty-three and twenty-four hundred persons. There is scarcely room for such a crowd to stir; but, when night comes on, the attempts of each person to secure a comfortable place to sleep make the situation little less than horrible. Of course no such crowd can be regularly accommodated, and men, women and children, of all nationalities and colors, and of all degrees of cleanliness, are huddled together promiscuously on the floors of the cabin and deck. On a recent trip on one of these boats a young mother with a babe at her breast was seen trying to make herself comfortable for the night on the floor. Soon after a drunken, foul-smelling laborer stretched himself upon one side of her and an equally odorous negro took the other side. There was no retreat, and no help for the lady, for the cabin floor was covered with others in equally disagreeable situations. Such a jam and crowd, and such horrible sleeping accommodations, can scarcely be found outside of a cheap Chinese boarding-house.

Where such promiscuous crowds are gathered, there of course will be found the vile and the criminal. Pickpockets have regularly traveled over the route, robbing sleeping or inattentive passengers without stint, while vile women have virtually taken up their abode on the boats and plied their trade in the most shameful manner. Some of the scenes which have transpired on these boats, as related by passengers, are too disgusting for repetition.

That such things are permitted is a disgrace to this City. It is hard to say, however, who are the most culpable, the officers of the steamboat companies, who, to make a few dollars, entice such promiscuous crowds aboard their boats, or the officials who permit the thing to be done. The carrying capacity of every vessel and steamboat is regulated by law, and officers are appointed to see that the law is not violated. Any person or company transgressing this law is liable to heavy penalties. Why has not the proper officer taken cognizance of the persistent overcrowding of the Sound boats? Why have they not been compelled to limit the number of their passengers to their actual carrying capacity? For the scenes of drunkenness, riot, robbery and debauchery which take place almost nightly on these boats, the Police of this City are somewhat responsible. They have it in their power to prevent known thieves and bad characters mixing in a respectable crowd—why do they not prevent it here? There is something due to the traveling public, to decency and morality, and if steamboat officers and agents will not voluntarily yield the public its due, they should be compelled to do so.

Union Soldiers and the Democratic Party.

We have had two National Conventions of Soldiers and Sailors, one associated with the Chicago, and the other with the New-York Convention. Gen. Ewing, in his speech before the latter body, on July 4, held that it represented one-half of the volunteer army engaged in the war. It may represent even more than one-half; that is, if we consider the Democrats and Republicans of 1861 as establishing the basis of representation. On the other hand, it must also be remembered that the great bulk of the army and navy volunteers fought for a definite object; that they knew for what they were fighting, and that in the present conflict between parties they will not budge one inch from the accomplishment of that object.

They who fought for the Union never for one moment supposed that it was a mere duel between the physical forces of two sections; they realized far better than politicians that grand moral ideas were involved in the struggle; that it was a conflict between two antagonistic civilizations, founded the one upon the system of slavery and the other upon that of free labor. And when it was over—when the armies of the rebellion had surrendered from sheer necessity, after continuing the struggle to the very point of exhaustion—what was then their feeling and conviction? They conceded to their opponents in arms the utmost bravery; and this bravery, though it was shown in a cause which aimed at the destruction of the National Government, elicited their admiration. They felt that the dead of both armies were "the nation's dead." They knew also what had been accomplished—that slavery had been killed by the military necessities of a war forced upon the nation by the South. Gen. Ewing declares that a pledge was given by Congress in the first year of the war that the institutions of the South should remain intact. But he cannot have forgotten that the pledge was given to assure the rebels that our object in fighting was not the abolition of slavery, and to induce them to lay down their arms. The rebels, however, did not lay down their arms, and their persistency in rebellion led of necessity to emancipation. The proclamation of emancipation was wrung from President Lincoln by the necessities of the situation. And yet Gen. Ewing now dwells upon a pledge given by Congress in 1862, which—if it meant anything—meant that there should be no interference with slavery.

In the Presidential campaign of 1864 the Union soldiers voted in the intervals between battles. They voted almost to a man against the Democratic Party, under a conviction that that party was ready to make an absolute surrender of everything involved in their past battles and sacrifices. The declaration that "the war was a failure" was answered from Atlanta; but that reply was not more significant than that which was afterward given by the soldiers' ballots. The Democratic Party has not changed since then. Horatio Seymour, President of the Democratic Convention in 1868, and the candidate of that body for President, presided also over the Chicago Convention in 1864. He then arraigned the Republican Party for the war; he now arraigns it for reconstruction. The Chicago Convention held out overtures to Gens. Wade Hampton, Garland and Preston, asking them to stop fighting and make peace upon the Democratic theory that the war had been unjust from the beginning; and now these Confederate Generals, with Barksdale, formerly member of the Confederate Congress, and Bocock, the Speaker of that Congress, are members of this New-York Convention, which purposes to accomplish what it failed to do four years ago—which purposes to make good its declaration then made that the war was a failure.

Was this the object for which Union soldiers fought? Or is it probable that *they* have changed and are willing now to make the surrender which they then refused? It is simply incredible.

And what are the reconstruction measures for which the Republican Party is arraigned by the Democrats? The first plan submitted was that involved in the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, which Gen. Ewing denounces. He says it forced negro suffrage upon the South. On the contrary, it expressly left that question to be settled by the States themselves. Its distinctive feature was that it refused to allow one white man in Mississippi to wield three times as much political power as one in New-York. "Enfranchise your negroes or not, just as you choose," it said to the Southern States, "but you shall not, as the result of emancipation, obtain through their representation, without their enfranchisement, this immense preponderance of privilege over the citizens of other States. You shall not gain politically because you have lost on the battle-field." Was this more than a just demand? The demand was supported by the people in the Autumn elections of 1866, and it was sullenly refused by every Southern State except Tennessee—refused because of the attitude then taken by President Johnson and the Democratic Party.

It was this refusal of a just demand which has given the extremists of the Republican Party whatever of advantage they have had in the more recent reconstruction enactments. It compelled Congress to yield to an unjust basis of representation or to adopt the only resource left it—an appeal to the entire loyal people of the South, including the negroes. If Congress was to proceed at all in reconstruction, it *must* do it in this way. And who is responsible for that necessity? These Democrats who now ask Union soldiers to give them votes, in order that they may try *their* hand at restoration.

Gen. Ewing, by his concession that one half of those represented in the New-York Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, will support no candidate whose war record is objectionable, admits that they belong to the party of progress. But the Democratic Party proposes to go back to the beginning, to nullify the Reconstruction acts, and to virtually surrender all for which the North fought. And Gen. Ewing appeals to the soldiers who saved the Union to go backward with the Democratic Party, and help it to undo their work!

Lord Napier of Magdala.

Gen. Napier is reaping a magnificent harvest of honors and rewards after his arduous services in Abyssinia. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament, a pension of £2,000 a year, and a peerage follow rapidly on the Grand Cross of the Bath, bestowed on him by telegraph by the Duke of Cambridge on the receipt of the news from Magdala, while the civic authorities of London are not behindhand with the presentation of the freedom of the city and the customary sword with a jeweled hilt. Not possessing landed estates from which to take a title, Gen. Napier has preserved his patronymic and will appear on the roll of the House of Lords as Baron Napier of Magdala—the affix serving at once to perpetuate the memory of his exploit and to distinguish him from his distant relative, the head of the family, Lord Napier, who is the direct descendant of the inventor of logarithms, blessed by mathematicians and cursed by schoolboys throughout the world. The great fighting clan of Napiers of the last generation were close connections of this Lord Napier of Logarithms, as he may be called, who still possesses Merchistoun Castle, where his ancestor, the laird, pursued his investigations; so that there is but a distant relationship between the hero of Magdala and Sir Charles the Indian General, Sir Charles the Admiral, or Sir William the historian of the Peninsular war. And though he possesses all the soldierly qualities of the family, he has never shown any of the tendency to bravado, love of theatrical "effects," and impatience of opposition which were the besetting faults of that branch of the family. Sir Charles the Admiral, often did and said things that would have made a man of less tried valor and experience simply contemptible, while Sir Charles, the conqueror of Scinde, a much greater man, was not free from eccentricities which tended to disfigure his splendid career. But during his forty years of service, Lord Napier of Magdala has steadily pursued his career as a soldier, without exposing himself to an imputation of any kind whatever. He has distinguished himself in every important war that England has waged in the East since he got his first commission at the age of sixteen, and during intervals of peace he has designed and carried out many of the most important public works in India. That his great qualities as a soldier are not limited to the patience, caution, and organizing power that marked his Abyssinian campaign is manifest from his conduct during the Indian mutiny, when he dashed by forced marches across a difficult country with a handful of troops, intercepted Tantia Topee with a large force, and totally routed him, the results of the action being of incalculable service in relieving the threatened English positions. He evidently possesses one of the most valuable qualities of a commander—the knowledge by a kind of instinct when to be prudent and when to be daring.

It is said that after a few months' repose Lord Napier of Magdala will be appointed to one of the finest military posts in the world—the Commandership-in-Chief in India, with the command of 75,000 English and 200,000 native troops, a salary and allowances from which a fortune can be saved in a few years, and semi-regal pomp and circumstance. England learned at the outbreak of the mutiny that she could never feel easy unless the control of her forces in the East was in trustworthy hands, and Napier will undoubtedly be the successor of Sir William Mansfield, who, though a good soldier, has never recovered from the damaging censure he incurred for his conduct in the great pickle and jam case, in which he at once prosecuted, tried and sentenced an Aide-de-camp who had charge of his household expenses. The highest military position in India will again be filled, as it was in the case of Lord Clyde, by a Scotchman who entered the army as a boy, without interest, and who has worked his way with distinction at every step up to the splendid prize.

In Lumine Lucem.

While it must be admitted by all intelligent persons that, upon the whole, the economy of the universe has been wisely ordered, there are yet large fields of investigation wherein man may reverently and profitably labor to supplement Nature in the provisions she has made for the comfort of the human race. The great domain of light, that subtle, and so far but imperfectly comprehended, essence, which is so closely related to life itself, is one of these. If we should say that light is the most interesting and important of the imponderables, we should not, perhaps, go far wide of the mark, when it is considered that science is rapidly reducing them all to the same original element. But looking at light in its simplest and most practical point of view, as the means of enabling mankind usefully to employ the long intervals of darkness upon the earth's surface, it is not matter of marvel that the efforts of scientific men, from the earliest period, should have been directed to the subject of artificial illumination. Martin Luther was of opinion that had he been consulted in the Creation, he might have suggested a better arrangement, in having the sun to shine forever in the sky, so that there should have been no period of darkness at all. But although this expedient might seem, at first glance, to resolve the difficulty, it is probably fortunate that the great Reformer was not commissioned to regulate the working of the solar system. To conjecture, even in outline, what would have been the results of unending, revolutionless day to the earth's inhabitants, would be equally puerile and unprofitable. The loss of tender twilight and pensive moonlight, of the gleam of stars, of Orion and the Pleiades, of the vicissitudes of the seasons, of all the poetry and sentiment of the universe, need not be taken into account. The bare thought that every nation and continent would have the climate of Sahara, is quite enough to make us thankful that all things were created as they are, and that "the evening and the morning were the first day." There is, indeed, no moment of our lives in which we have not reason to rejoice that, as Goethe has finely and powerfully expressed it:

> "This gorgeous earth is whirled for aye
> In swift, sublime, mysterious flight,
> And alternates Elysian day
> With deep, chaotic, shuddering night."

It is curious, indeed, that up to a very recent period of the world's history, comparatively speaking, so little progress should have been made in mechanical illumination as one of the useful arts. But for eighteen centuries, this "deep, chaotic, shuddering night" remained as little mitigated by the discoveries and applications of science as it had been before the commencement of the Christian era. The improvement in the lighting of dwelling houses at the end of the last century had been small indeed. The huge lustres that by inconvenient multiplication shed a soft brilliancy upon the *salons* of European courts were an inconsiderable advance upon the cressets that lent their feeble ray to the banquets of the Cæsars. The notes and calculations jotted down by Sir Isaac Newton, as in the silent night watches he solved the problem of the sky, were made by the pale glimmer of a candle to which our modern gas burner was almost as the light of morning. As for the streets of cities, they were wrapt in depths of gloom which the few swinging lanterns served only to render more dismal; nervous citizens groped about through Cimmerian alleys, in momentary dread of the garroter and the foot-pad; while vessels on the seas crept cautiously to land, unaided by the blazing pharos which now, from every headland, sends its track of light far out upon the waves.

Within the last half century, however, the progress of invention and discovery, working together in investigating the properties of light and supplying the means of its unlimited production, has been as rapid as it had theretofore been tardy. The introduction of olefiant gas as the illuminator of thoroughfares, shops, factories and private dwellings, is within the memory of a generation that has not yet wholly passed away. It was an immense step forward upon the oil lamps, then the furthest reach of lightning apparatus, and despite the subsequent expedients of camphene, kerosene and paraffine, has maintained its superiority over all other methods of illumination. Olefiant gas is nevertheless about to be superseded, in turn, by a novel and vastly more brilliant and economical agent. All who have read the recent report of Prof. Doremus of the experiments made by him in the photometric room of New-York College, as to a cheap and speedy method of producing oxygen and its application to heating and illuminating purposes, will be satisfied that we are on the eve of a new era of darkness turned into light. This method is the discovery of two eminent French chemists, MM. Tessie du Motay and Marechal, and its triumphant success has been demonstrated beyond all doubt or cavil. Without going into unnecessary details, we need only say that it is claimed for the application that it will furnish a light sixteen and a half times more powerful than olefiant gas; that it will not vitiate the atmosphere, nor unduly elevate the temperature of any apartment; that the flame more nearly resembles the pure white light of the sunbeam than any that has yet been obtained artificially, and burns steadily without flicker, thus insuring against injury the eyes of readers and workmen; that no ill odor and no smoke can result from its employment in factory, church, theatre, saloon, or bed-room; that the light cannot be blown out by the highest wind; and that a saving of from thirty to forty per cent. in the cost price will be secured by its universal substitution for the present means of illumination.

Fortunate is it indeed, that we have arrived at a point of progress in the world's development, when discoveries of such importance are not likely to fail of immediate adoption by force of unreasoning prejudice, or idle ridicule, or combined opposition. The first gas lamps that were erected in London excited a general cry of derision from the ignorant and learned alike, and Lord Byron, in one of his satirical poems, grouped the new invention with other most beneficent and important novelties, as a humbug, in one line of contempt, when he spoke of "cow-pox, tractors, galvanism, gas." But we have learned a higher respect for science and its aspirations. Nor can opposition on the part of established interests stand now for a moment in the way of practical reform, and the manufacturers of the gas now in use could avail no more against the new illuminator, after the demonstration of its higher utility, than the old coach-drivers of the class of Mr. Tony Weller could have prevented the triumph of the railway and its locomotive.

Space does not admit of our following the report of Prof. Doremus through the applications of this new method of producing oxygen to purposes of fuel. It would appear, indeed, that a revolution is at hand in the whole vast domain of mechanical industry. We shall have a new and better and cheaper supply of heat. We shall have, perhaps, a new motive power, that will operate a great security for human life in avoiding the explosions of steam. It was said by the great English naturalist, Richard Owen, to a party of gentlemen, after dinner, when the matter of the rapidly-approaching exhaustion of the English coal-fields was under discussion, two years ago, that he regarded the fact as of but little importance, because long before the last ton of English coal could be dug out of the mines of Newcastle, a new kind of fuel and a new motive-power would have been discovered. Already the prophecy seems to have had its fulfillment. Boundless, indeed, is the realm of speculation thus opened to the mind. Every new contribution to science but suggests some further and yet more glorious triumph. Mr. Babbage long ago developed the theory that no force once originated ever ceases; and so we may conjecture that the light of the sun, which, for countless ages, poured down upon the globe before it became the habitation of the sons of men, and, to the unthinking mind, thus wasted its splendor for nought, may yet be rescued for our benefit from the deposits and minerals beneath our feet; and the practical philosopher may one day unfold, to the wonder and delight of mankind, "whence it is that Nature doeth nothing in vain, and whence arises all that order and beauty which we see in the world."

Public Baths.

New-York is far behind Boston in one respect. In the latter city public baths are established and are being multiplied every year, thus affording to the masses facilities for bathing without cost. It is a standing condemnation against our City authorities that similar facilities are not offered to our vastly larger population. In Boston thousands of men, women and children daily avail themselves of the public baths, and this fact shows that they are appreciated by the citizens and accomplish the purpose for which they were instituted.

The most sacred of all things upon this earth of ours is the human body; and cleanliness is the most perfect type of spiritual health and holiness. There was no great city of the ancient world which so far failed to appreciate this important fact as our great metropolis. Athens, Rome and Pompeii—whatever they may have had which was degrading—certainly elicit our admiration from the abundance and general use of their public baths.

Daily the thousands of citizens, male and female, who go up and down the East and North Rivers, become the involuntary witnesses of the spectacle afforded by multitudes of naked men and boys bathing at the numerous wharfs which line our City. The indecency of the bathers is far less culpable than the negligence of our City authorities, which drives them to this sole resort as a means of cleanliness. But it is a poor resort after all. The waters in which these bathers frolic are tainted with the filth of all our sewers, and are unfit for the purpose to which they are put.

Not only in Central Park, and in every place of public resort, ought there to be furnished public baths, but they ought also to be distributed throughout the City. It is not proper that an appeal should be made to private philanthropy to supply this urgent demand. It is the business of the City authorities, and they should attend to it.

The Honduras Colony.

In the rage and mortification which accompanied the downfall of the Confederacy, many impulsive Southerners expatriated themselves, "never to return." They went off in all directions, to England, France, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, the West Indies, Honduras. The world was all before them where to choose, and many colonies were the fruits of this emigration, born of vexation and rash decision.

One after another, these colonizing projects have failed. Brazil offered the greatest temptations, and has proved, perhaps, the greatest failure. Some adventurers went even to Peru, others to the Argentine Confederation; many tried Central America; the largest share, perhaps, followed the fortunes of the luckless Maximilian. Many of these exiles, seeing that the South was not yet given over to destruction, and especially disappointed in the new populations among whom they attempted to found other homes, have returned. Price, Harris, Magruder, Maury, and the rest, who led off their cohorts to expatriation, have since led them back. There are comparatively few of the many attempts at exile which have succeeded; and we are very glad to record the fact.

Honduras offered, in some respects, peculiar advantages to the adventurers. The climate, the institutions, the connection with the British Government, promised to aid their schemes. Gov. Austin offered land for cultivation and peculiar privileges of citizenship and trade. He fulfilled his promises; but the Home Government reversed his decision, and the result was the return of many Southerners to the old home. Nevertheless, a Southern colony seems to flourish in Spanish Honduras, for we find, ever and anon, glowing accounts, painted with all the charm of an auctioneer's fancy, rivalling even the Mexican visions of Maury and others, of the attractions of Honduras for Southern-born exiles.

But we are glad to see that the Southern papers generally advise their people against these temptations. The Macon *Journal* tells the young Georgians not to desert their State for this enterprise. "Flee not from the land that coffins the ashes of your fathers," it says, adding much more in the way of patriotic counsel. Surely, if anything can be learned from experience, it is against all these schemes. They have all thus far miserably failed. The true place for Southerners is the South, or, at least, the Union. Their true policy is to bear the ills they have, rather than to fly to others that they know of. They will find in Central American regions a worse climate, worse Governments, great lack of energy, no mechanical devices, untrustworthy field-hands and labor, constant wars and overthrows of ruling powers, and loss of property, of health, of friends, and of the spirit of enterprise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There seems to be a general movement on the part of the City authorities just now in the direction of improving the public parks and places. A large force is at present employed at Washington-square in raising the grass plots to a uniform height of two and a half feet above the former level. This alteration has long been desirable, as the ground has been always too low, and after rain, was often swampy. The Reservoir Park, in Sixth-avenue, has also lately received much new shrubbery and many trees, and additional seats have been placed there. Tompkins-square, we learn, is to be laid with cement, similar to that which is used in some portions of the Central Park, which will add greatly to the value of the ground for the military evolutions to which it is devoted. It may be ungracious to criticize, or even to make suggestions in view of these favors, but we cannot help saying that the advantages now to be derived would have been better appreciated if the full benefit of them to the public had been given earlier. Why was it necessary to delay until Summer the work which ought to have been done in Spring?

Some inquiries have been addressed to us in connection with the case of Mary Ann Smith, the young girl whose conversion to Methodism from Roman Catholicism is just now exciting much feeling in the religious part of the community in consequence of her forcible detention, upon her father's authority, at the House of the Good Shepherd, respecting the right of this establishment to hold the girl in custody. In explanation we can state that the House of the Good Shepherd is fully recognized by law as one of the City reformatories, having been so declared by the last Legislature. How far the authority of the establishment covers the case in question is another matter, which may best be judged by the provisions of the act of the Legislature. The bill was framed with a view to protect young girls who have been led astray. It provides that any female between the ages of 14 and 21, who may be arrested or who voluntarily may appear before a committing magistrate in this City, charged with being a prostitute or admitting herself to be such, and professing a desire to reform, and it being shown that she has never been an inmate of the Penitentiary, such magistrate, instead of committing her to the Workhouse or Penitentiary, shall make an order removing her to either the Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy, the Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd, or the Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum and Home of Fallen Women, as may be selected by her. Each of the institutions named is entitled to receive monthly from the Comptroller the same amount for the support of each person so committed as is paid to the New-York Juvenile Asylum for the support of children consigned to its charge.

Will Mr. Peter Cooper and his coadjutors, who were appointed by the last Legislature as a commission to appraise the value of the public markets with the view of leasing them to the highest bidders, at the rate of not less than seven per cent. on their declared worth, speedily come to the point of reporting? The markets now are not a whit filthier than usual at this season, but they are so unclean that the marvel is a civilized people can tolerate them. The leasing of these market buildings in the manner proposed is the only one which can improve their vile condition. By an arrangement of this sort enough money would be received by the lessees to warrant them in spending something on the useful guild of scavengers. As it is now, the receipts from the rent of stalls barely suffices for the fees and the salaries and the pickings and stealings of the clerks, leaving nothing for what seems to us to be the important work of sweeping and purifying.

We shall be surprised if anything serious arises from the threatened prosecution by the Board of Health of the Manhattan Gas Company, which has continued for years with impunity to place itself in bad odor with the community. The testimony of Drs. Harris and Stephen Smith declares that the various poisonous gases evolved from great masses of lime used in the process of purification at the gas works at the foot of West Forty-second-street are highly destructive to human life, and cause much sickness in the neighborhood. This official statement of the physicians in a well-regulated European city would be decisively acted upon without delay. We hope it will be here, and we trust the time will come when the process of manufacturing a cheaper and better light will be resorted to, in spite of the opposition of the monopolists.

The Pope might well wish to summon a grand consultation of ecclesiastical physicians which is to meet at the close of this year, as a great Council of the Church, in Rome. The case of the Papacy is critical enough. Putting Garibaldi and the other men of his stamp out of the question, it is a fact of strong significance that Austria should at present show such a decidedly frowning face to the Pope. Beust the other day declared, with emphasis, that the interference of his Holiness in the affairs of the

Empire was a work of supererogation, and not wanted by any means. And there is another sign of the times just as emphatic. Mr. BAROCHE, French Minister of Justice, declared, a day or two ago, in the *Corps Legislatif*, that the separation of Church and State was nothing but a question of time. Established Churches are at a discount, and Christianity will return by degrees to what it was at first—the purest expression of democratic liberty—such as we have got here.

A very important decision has been just made in the United States District Court of Boston, where Mr. LONSODA, English Consul of the port, has been condemned to refund, with costs, the fees he had charged on delivering the register and papers of the Nova Scotia brig *Valorous*. Charges of the same character, on coasting vessels, bring to the Consulate about $15,000 a year—an amount which makes the verdict an important one. The suit in this case was brought by the Government of the Province; which shows the little respect the Bluenoses have for the claims of an English Consul.

The Committee of the New-York Teachers have, not unreasonably, asked the Trustees of the Cornell University that girls also shall be instructed in its classes. That question of the education of women has been already decided in a tacit, indirect way, which is quite conclusive. Our public schools are, for the most part, under the female *ferula*—a powerful fact which disposes of fifty arguments. It follows, as a matter of course, that the teachers of boys should receive the education of boys. Having found it economic to employ women as teachers, we must go on and make it more economic to render them as fit as possible for their employment. The teachers, in their resolution, state a most important truth when they say the youngest classes need as much judicious care and discipline as the eldest. It is indeed a terrible mistake to think that any sort of a teacher will do for children—since the child is the parent of the man and woman. If women must be teachers, let them be sound and good ones—and middle-aged, as a rule.

The Prince of Wales has been lately delivering some opinions which show he can think of something beside horse-racing and the festive conventions. When Mr. BIERSTADT, the painter, went to Marlborough House the other day, in company with Col. SAUNDERSON, of our army, to exhibit one of the artist's new pictures, the Prince took occasion to make some remarks on the subject of a Fenian invasion of Canada. He said he hoped our Government would act, as it had already done, so as to prevent any violation of the friendship now existing between the two nations, arguing that the *Alabama* claimants would suffer from anything like damage done in such an invasion. His Royal Highness laid more stress on those Fenian demonstrations than people here are in the habit of doing, and he was probably superfluous in hoping there would be no war. Such a thing is not likely.

Emperor-King FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria has a hard card to play among the peoples that compose his monarchy. Having quieted his haughty Magyars, he is now worried by his Bohemians—a very hard set to deal with the world over—these being, as regards the German element of the Empire, what the Celts are to the Saxons a little further West. The Bohemians call themselves *Czechs*—the old name of the widespread Polanders—and insist on a Parliament and Crown of their own, after the fashion of the Hungarians—a race, by the by, which keeps down its own Czechs as much as possible. The Kaiser has been trying to conciliate his Bohemian Celts, in Prague, making half his addresses in the old Czech language. But the men of young Bohemia cried, "Down with Austria! away with BEUST!" and nothing, very probably, will satisfy them but "their own Parliament House in College Green." They will send no delegates to the Reichsrath.

Poor Miss Flite—"expecting a judgment on the Day of Judgment"—made her appearance, the other day, before the English House of Lords, in the person of Mrs. LAVINIA RYVES, daughter of OLIVIA WILMOT, who came representing a claim which must be something very near a hundred years old. The "Court below" lately decided that OLIVIA was not proved to have been the daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, and the present claimant, of 80 years or thereabouts, "wanted to know" what their lordships thought of it. It is an obstinate old cause, desperately persisted in, and might have some truth in it. But if truth is at the bottom of that well, the lawyers have so muddied the waters that she has never been visible—and never will be, perhaps. The Lords dismissed the case, with grave reasons, and the poor old woman, being good for a few years more, will make another effort, since, according to the old saying, "it is better to rust out than to wear out."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatrical Gossip of the City and Country.

The regular season at Niblo's Garden ended last evening with the one hundred and seventy-fifth performance of "White Fawn." The next season will begin on the 20th inst., and OFFENBACH's opera of "Barbe Bleu," (Blue Beard,) will be produced. The theatre is to be closed next week. The spectacular drama has had a run of 650 nights at this house, and in that time has brought nearly a million of dollars to the treasury. As the ballet is not to be altogether discarded in the new entertainment to be presented at Niblo's, but is to be a permanent feature of the new opera bouffe, the combination of two such favorite pleasures may secure a run before which that of the "Black Crook" will sink into insignificance. Messrs. PALMER & JARRETT become the sole lessees on the 1st of September, and they have in reserve for the Fall Mr. BOUCICAULT's new and unplayed drama, "London by Night," and Mr. DICKENS' "No Thoroughfare." A new drop curtain is being painted by Mr. MARSTON for Niblo's Garden.

Miss ROSE ETTINGE went to Europe on the *Scotia* last week.

"Humpty Dumpty" is to be renewed presently in its burlesque opening. This introductory has been cleverly rewritten, and will be offered as soon as the crowds that now frequent this merry entertainment, give way sufficiently to give reason for its entrance. The Olympic will be managed by Mr. HAYES next season, again, and if with half his past high appreciation of the popular tastes and necessities in the line of amusements he must be correspondingly triumphant.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS contemplates a trip to California in the Fall.

Mr. D. H. HARKINS has purchased the right of producing "Foul Play," as dramatised by CHARLES READE and DION BOUCICAULT themselves. The piece is to be brought out at the New-York Theatre on the 3d of August.

The Continental Theatre, Boston, is to open for the regular season, Aug. 17—with ROBERT JONES' version of "Foul Play."

In the "Black Crook" as played at the Chicago Theatre, a new dance has been introduced called "The Seven *Cardinal* Passions!" MORLACCI is one of 'em.

Mr. TOM PLACIDE, the comedian, was recently married to a handsome widow named DAVIS.

Mr. E. W. FENNO was also married recently to a wealthy widow.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER intends visiting England professionally.

Mlle. SANGALI gets $180 per week for pirouetting for "Humpty Dumpty."

A. M. GRISWOLD, the "Fat Contributor" of the Cincinnati *Times*, played *Toodles* for R. MILES' benefit in Cincinnati.

WILLIAM WARREN and the Boston Museum Company are playing through the small New-England towns.

No theatricals disturb the calm of Philadelphia. A variety show and two minstrel companies give the only entertainments.

Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON is to be leading lady at the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, next season.

Three New-York "institutions"—Mr. TONY PASTOR's troupe, the San Francisco Minstrels, and the "Great Lingard"—are furnishing the Bostonians with their only Summer excitements!

Stop!

The only Summer excitements!

No:

"The Great Organ is played every Wednesday and Saturday at noon."

The model of a railroad locomotive, in silver and gold, has been made in Boston for presentation, which plays five airs from the "Grand Duchess," while its driving wheels, eccentric rods, &c., move in unison. The interior is a music box.

Mr. HENRY WERTHEIMER is to be the agent of Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS during her tour of this country, next fall.

Notes of the Drama Abroad.

Senora PERALTA, who sang under MARETZEK last year, has made her *début* in Florence.

A Mlle. ANNA VOGT is playing fantasias in Paris on an instrument called "mattauphone;" it is made of glass, and the sound is produced by its being turned round and rubbed with wet fingers.

LYDIA HOWARD is the name of a child, said to be only five years of age, and called the "Baby Actress," who has been creating quite a sensation in different parts of England.

Mr. BANDMAN, who is called Herr BANDMAN in England, has added *Claude Melnotte* to his other *rôles*.

SIMROCK, the German *savant*, says the title "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is nonsense, and that the day on which SHAKESPEARE's play, known under that name, takes place is the first of May. He says the above-mentioned title was given to the play by some ignorant fool, long after SHAKESPEARE was dead.

The drama of mechanism has doubtless reached its culmination in the play called "La Czarine," which was the last sensation in Paris. The plot turns on an amour of *Catherine* with *Woronski*, a young man she has become attached to during *Orloff's* absence. He feigns love for her, but he really loves the daughter of a mechanician. *Orloff*, to ruin his rival, accuses him of treason, and to prove the allegation, brings letters which he has seized. These letters are forgeries. *Catherine* suspects as much, but then the evidence seems clear. She retires in great perplexity to her chamber, which her mechanician has built for her in such a manner that every conversation which takes place in the palace reaches her ear. She hears a distant conversation between *Orloff* and his accomplice; the former gives the latter 500 roubles for forging the letters alleged to come from *Woronski*. The *Empress* is doubly delighted. There is an end to her perplexity and her lover is no traitor. She takes the packet of letters and is about to throw them into the fire when she hears another conversation. It is *Woronski*, who is telling the mechanician's daughter the fervor of his love. *Catherine* is furious. She has *Woronski* arrested instantly and gives the letters to the Judge, though she knows them to be forged. When the guard go to arrest *Woronski* he is not to be found. She comes to superintend the search. There is an automaton chess player in the mechanician's house (where *Woronski* is hidden.) *Catherine* asks what it is, and upon receiving an explanation insists upon playing a game of chess with it. She observes the automaton is left-handed, remembers *Woronski* was left-handed, and feels sure her lover is concealed in the automaton. She orders it to be opened. Every portion of it is exhibited, and lamps are placed behind it to show there is nothing in it but clock-work. The search ended, *Catherine* exclaims: "You say there is nothing in it. I would be assured of that. My guards shall watch five days and five nights around it, and we shall see if hunger does not drive forth him I seek." She turns her back on the automaton and walks up the stage. Instantly a head—*Woronski's* head—appears from the automaton's table and says: "I'd sooner be captured at once." "Hide, you stupid fellow!" exclaims the mechanician, shutting down the cover again on the head. *Catherine* turns abruptly around and asks: "Who spoke? Open that automaton again." It is opened. She again examines every hole and corner of it. The effect of this scene is very dramatic on the stage. This automaton chess player is a copy of MÆLZEL's automaton chess player which you saw in America a great many years ago. The latter was purchased by MONS. ROBERT HOUDIN, the sleight-of-hand master, and he has rebuilt it with several improvements. MONS. ROBERT HOUDIN made all the machinery of this new play.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Trial of Count Chorinsky—Progress of the Latest Cause Celebre—Musical Intelligence—Wagner's New Opera—Patti's Marriage—Artistic Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 26, 1868.

The trial of Count Chorinsky, which will figure among the *causes celebres* of the present century, commenced on Monday last at Munich. For weeks previous the President of the tribunal by which it is being tried was besieged for tickets of admission, and seeing the impossibility of satisfying the applications made to him, he resorted to the plan of giving admissions for a single session of the Court, the Press being the only exception made to the restriction. The representatives of the different journals, German as well as foreign, were so numerous that it was decided that the places given to them should be distributed by lot. Two rows of benches are removed for the Diplomatic Corps, but they are principally filled by ladies. The members of the Austrian Legation abstain from attending the trial from a feeling of delicacy, the accused being a member of the Austrian nobility. Of the other portions of the audience the great majority are women. The fact is to be accounted for, first by the character of the crime with which the accused is charged, and secondly by the reputation which he bears as a Lothario of numerous remarkable adventures.

When the prisoner was brought into court he evidently shrank under the intense feeling of curiosity excited by his presence. He was deadly pale, and appeared to be broken down by the mental sufferings through which he had passed. There was, nevertheless, a certain dignity in his bearing which his emotion only served to render more evident. Bad as is his crime, there were but few persons in that crowded court who did not experience a sentiment akin to pity for him.

Dr. SCHAUS, a criminal lawyer of great experience and repute, is engaged for the defence. In the face of testimony as positive as that which was adduced on the trial of the Count's partner in guilt, there is but one chance left for him—that of the plea of mental aberration. Accordingly, among the list of witnesses figures the celebrated alienist Dr. GREININGEN, who, it is said, is prepared to testify that the prisoner is not, and was not, in his right mind when he suggested and encouraged the consummation of the crime for which JULIE EBERGENYI is now serving out her sentence. The statement that she and her sister will be produced in court is, it appears, unfounded.

The reading of the act of accusation, or indictment, as you would call it, occupied upward of an hour. In addition to the facts that came out on the trial of the Baroness EBERGENYI, there are others contained in this document which will probably have an important bearing on the line which will be adopted for the defence. It appears that shortly after his deceased wife had given birth to a child at Ancona, the Count and Countess went to live at Heidelberg, and there he signed a document, probably exacted by his wife as the consideration of her continuing to live with him, in which he declared that he would not again beat, pinch or ill-use her. After he separated from the deceased he had intrigues with several women, one of whom, a baroness, made him a present of 24,000 francs, which enabled him to re-enter the Austrian army. He made the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein, and fought in the war against Prussia, in which he was wounded. His hatred to his wife became such, that on returning home to his father's house, the Countess, who had been living there, was compelled to quit it. After his recovery he went to live in Vienna, where he abandoned himself to a career of great profligacy. In 1867 he made the acquaintance of JULIE EBERGENYI, and yielding to his passionate nature, he promised marriage to his new mistress. He even went further, and demanded her hand from her father. Their nuptials were accordingly celebrated in the presence of his brothers and some members of the family of the Baroness. But the Countess still lived; their separation had not been legally effected, and the Catholic religion, to which both the Count and JULIE belonged, rendered a second marriage impossible. It was then that he conceived the horrible design of murdering his wife. He tried to induce two individuals to kill her, but they refused to become his instruments. He then caused to be sent to his wife by a third person a box containing poisoned fruit, but the Countess refused it, not knowing by whom it had been sent to her. Losing all patience, he at last induced his mistress to undertake herself this terrible mission. It was the Count who made all the preparations for her journey, procured her passport and furnished her with the address of the Countess, at Munich. The remainder of the facts are known, having been fully detailed on the trial of the Baroness.

During the reading of the indictment, the accused preserved an appearance of calmness, except on hearing the passages in which the character of JULIE EBERGENYI was severely commented upon. He then exhibited considerable emotion, and interrupted the public prosecutor by exclamations to the effect that what he was stating was "false." The President was compelled to reprimand him several times. At the passage in which allusion was made to a letter which he had written to his father, entreating him to get the indictment quashed, and promising to enter a monastery in the event of his recovering his liberty, the accused smiled, and immediately after cast disdainful glances round the audience, among whom were his Royal Highness Duke THEODORE, and a number of the most distinguished people of Munich.

The President, after commenting severely on the premature and unauthorized publication of the indictment fifteen days before the trial, addressed the jury, and said the question they would have to try was not whether the Count had assassinated his wife, but whether he was the instigator of the crime and had made the preparations for its execution. He accordingly recommended them to occupy themselves exclusively with the issues before them, and to resist all outside influences.

Dr. SCHAUS, the advocate for the defence, thanked the President for his observations to the jury, and dwelt on the inconveniences resulting from the premature publication of the indictment. Owing to this unfortunate circumstance, he said all who were present had become more or less prejudiced against his client. He protested against the intention manifested by the public prosecutor to read the two articles which he had extracted from the newspapers and which could not be used as legal documents. He also opposed the reading of a letter from a Berlin chemist relative to the poisoned fruits which it was alleged the Count had sent to his wife. As regarded the production of the journal which the accused had written in prison, he would offer no objection to it, but he demanded that the whole of it should be read and not the passages marked by the prosecution. He also requested that the President would order to be read a letter which the accused had received from JULIE EBERGENYI, as also the text of a prayer which had been found on his breast when he was arrested.

After several other formalities had been gone through, the examination of the prisoner was proceeded with. The President, addressing him, said that he was accused of complicity in the assassination of his wife, MATHILDE CHORINSKY, on the 21st of November last. He had provoked the crime and aided in its execution. The accused, instead of replying directly, began by saying that what he had hitherto said in this business must not be accepted as true. So long as JULIE IBERGENYI had not been found guilty, he did not want to say anything that might prejudice her in the minds of her judges. Now he had nothing to conceal. He narrated the manner in which he had made the acquaintance of MATHILDE RUEFF, the victim. According to him, MATHILDE had made the first advances which led to their *liaison*. He pretended that previously to that the deceased had not led a life free from reproach. She had inveigled him by stating that her family was a noble one; that she was the daughter of a Countess, and that she possessed a certain amount of fortune in Wurtemberg, which a person, named MAURICE HIRSCH, was managing for her. In regard to his promises of marriage to her, they were never serious. When she quitted the stage he continued his connexion with her, daily getting deeper into debt. He then entered into a number of details concerning the manner in which he quitted the Austrian service to enter that of the Pope. The President was frequently compelled to interrupt him, in order to keep him to the facts which had a direct bearing on the case. The prisoner was still under examination when the court adjourned.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

I promised to send you fuller particulars regarding WAGNER's new opera than were contained in the brief telegram received from Munich immediately after its production. I do this the more willingly, as, from all concurrent testimony, there is no doubt of the work having achieved a great and well-deserved success.

The libretto is taken from the history of those *Maitres Chanteurs de Nuremberg* who, toward the end of the fourteenth century, succeeded to the Minnesingers, (love-singers or troubadours,) and whose corporation was officially recognized in 1378 by the Emperor CHARLES IV., who even went so far as to grant a coat of arms to the guild. HANS SACHS, a shoemaker, poet and musician, and who became famous throughout Germany in connection with the new reform, is also one of the leading personages of the comedy, for, strange to say, when we consider its authorship, the *Maitres Chanteurs* is a burlesque opera of the broadest kind. In the whole *repertoire* of opera bouffe there can scarcely be found a richer episode of lyrical humor than the street scene in Nuremberg in the second act. Its combinations are so eccentric, its music so much in harmony with the drolleries of the general situation, and its effects so purely the result of a keen sense of the ludicrous, that the audience fairly roared over it. In regard to the general merits of the work let me quote the opinion of a critic whose judgment is exempt from all suspicion of partiality, and who writes fresh from his impressions of the first performance:

"If I were to say all I think of the musical value of this opera," he says, "I certainly would draw a smile from many who are not in favor of the 'music of the future.' Nevertheless, I boldly advance the opinion that the opera represented at Munich is a capital work, both in relation to the beauties which it contains and the happy modifications which the composer has effected in his style. It has become clearer, the phrasing is more decided, the tonalities are less fugitive than formerly, and in spite of the multiplicity of the melodious and harmonic elements which, simultaneously used, form one of the principal characteristics of WAGNER's method, the light flashes out brilliantly from the symphonic mass which he handles with so much power and steadiness. One must admit, however, that notwithstanding the movement and life that abound in this work, WAGNER has not completely laid aside the dangerous tendency to excessive development. He who thinks of everything and watches everything seems to pay no attention to certain laws of ponderation which cannot be easily transgressed in the theatre. Thus yesterday's representation consisting of three acts and four scenes even with very short *entre-actes* lasted four hours and a-half, when it could be reduced without prejudice to three and a half."

The cast seems to have been all that the composer could have desired. The following curious story is told of the tenor SCHLOSSER, who made part of it. While singing in Augsburg, it appears that this artist fell in love with the daughter of a baker of that city, and the father could not be induced to give his consent to the marriage except on the condition that SCHLOSSER should quit the stage and take to the business. He complied, but when WAGNER was about mounting his new opera, he insisted on SCHLOSSER's taking a *rôle* (not roll) in it. He accordingly abandoned his oven and went to Munich, much to the discontent of his father-in-law. How he will be received when he goes back, remains to be seen.

ADELINA PATTI's marriage to the Marquis DE CAUX will, I am assured, take place in August. Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD has charge of the settlements, which are to be so drawn up as to prevent the bride's fortune becoming compromised by any weakness on her part or by any imprudence on the part of her future husband. These are necessary precautions, and the Marquis' assent to them puts an end to the calumny that he was seeking the hand of the little Diva merely to get the means of paying his debts.

The following curious announcement was placarded on Friday last on all the walls in Brussels. It is translated of course:

ALCAZA.—"The theatre will be temporarily closed on account of the clandestine and fraudulent flight of Mlle. MORRIS. The administration apprises the public that it has taken steps to replace within the shortest possible delay this dishonorable artist."

A remarkable instance of the prejudices which continues to exist against theatrical people is related in one of the journals of last evening. Mlle. DEJAZET, it appears, is making a tour of the Provinces, and on their arrival in the capital of Brittany some of the artists put up at an hotel, the name of which is not given. They obtained beds, but in the morning it having transpired that they were actors, breakfast was refused them. They remonstrated, but it was of no avail. "You cannot have anything here," said the mistress, crossing herself and hastening away to avoid all further contact with her. No alternative was left them but to have their trunks removed and to quit the house.

ARTISTIC NEWS.

GIFFORD the landscape painter is here, but leaves for Switzerland to-morrow. He goes to Egypt, Syria and Palestine, and will probably be a year absent. I trust he will have better luck than GEROME, who has just returned to Paris from a similar trip, after being robbed and otherwise badly used by the Bedouins. On asking him why he exposed himself to such risks GIFFORD said, with his usual quiet smile, that the Arabs must be smart if they could rob a New-York artist.

The *salon* of the Beaux Arts closed on Saturday. It might have done so without prejudice several weeks sooner, its glass roof, combined with the excessive heat of the weather, rendering a visit to it unendurable.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Members and Alumni of the Harvard Law School—An Association Formed—The Virtues of Beef and Beer—Results of the Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Thursday, July 9, 1868.

The meeting of the members and Alumni of the Harvard Law School, at Dane Hall, Harvard College this evening, for the purpose of forming an association having in view the maintenance and advancement of the national character of the Law School, and to promote its general character, was numerously attended. Many of the States were represented by some of the most noted living graduates of the school. Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD, Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Prof. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Gen. H. B. SARGENT, EX-GOV. WASHBURNE, C. T. RUSSELL, and other distinguished members of the Boston Bar, old and young, who have elevated and ennobled the influence of the profession, and cast great credit upon the institution which claims them as its children, were also present. It is seldom that such a gathering of first-class lawyers is seen as were present at this meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Ex-Gov. WASHBURN, who made a very interesting address, in which he dwelt upon the importance of establishing such an association as was contemplated by the call, and said that the school was calculated to create the best of feelings among the profession, and at the same time draw a line between the high-minded, gentlemanly lawyer, and the worthless pettifogger. The Chairman also took occasion to refer to some of the interesting events that had transpired during the forty-nine years' existence of the school. He entered it, he said, forty-eight years ago, and during that time the cherished memories which clustered around that period were almost indescribable. Since the first degree of LL. B. was conferred in the School, nearly four thousand men have gone out with the honors of that degree, and have been scattered in all parts of the country, and he had no doubt but that more than one-half of them were now living to render thanks that they had been educated here, and would hail the day when they could be able to meet under the festive roof for the cultivation of friendly intercourse, and know each other better. The Ex-Governor also took occasion to allude to that *esprit du corps* which, perhaps, exists among lawyers to a greater extent than in any other class of professional gentlemen, and in this connection, said that the fact of men congregating hither from all sections of the country improved the opportunity to lay aside all sectional feeling, and, perforce of their long-continued fellowship, bringing into play all sorts of sentiment, moral, religious and political; the evils of a narrowing influence were counteracted, and that they could be much more so by the formation of a Harvard Law Association.

For the furtherance of the objects of the meeting, a committee of five was appointed to form a Constitution for the Association. Hon. RICHARD H. DANA was appointed Chairman of that Committee. While the Committee were in consultation, Hon. GEO. S. HILLARD made one of his eloquent addresses, during which he eulogized the noble effort to establish a proper standard of gentlemanly conduct among the profession, and the advantage that would accrue to all concerned to advance a further cultivation of a spirit of mutual friendship among its members. He was followed by Prof. JAS. RUSSELL LOWELL, who said that, in order to found any association upon a firm basis, its foundation must be truth, and that, figuratively speaking, beef and beer are the two great corner-stones on which all associations must be founded in order to be long-lived. Letters were also read from a number of distinguished gentlemen from abroad expressing genuine approval of the movement to form an association. Among others were kindly notes from Ex-Gov. MAGRATH, of South Carolina; Judge HOLMES, of Mississippi; Judge HOADLY, of Ohio; Gov. HAYES, of Ohio; Judge WHITE of Maryland; ANTHONY HIGGINS, of Delaware, and JOHN C. CHURCHILL, of New-York.

The following is a copy of the preamble to the Constitution, as reported by the Committee:

The past and present members of the Dane Law School of Harvard University unite to form the "Harvard Law Association," having in view, among others, the following objects:

To maintain and advance the national character of the Law School; to promote its general welfare; to revive the pleasing memories of common legal studies; to secure the highest moral and intellectual standards for the legal profession, and to purify it from sectional and all other narrowing influences; and also, by cultivating a mutual respect and regard, and an agreeable social intercourse among its members, to become the medium of a sound public sentiment upon matters outside of the strict limits of professional duty, and to create and strengthen those relations which ought to exist between educated men, whose position gives them influence over the life and thought of the country.

The Convention provided for the election of a President and other officers, to be elected once in two years. The following officers were elected this evening: President, Hon. BENJ. R. CURTIS; Vice-Presidents—Hon. Charles Bradley, of Rhode Island; Hon. William M. Evarts, of New-York; Ex-Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina; Hon. George Hoadly, of Ohio; Hon. Ogden Hoffman, of California. Recording Secretary, John Lothrop, of Massachusetts; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Reed; Treasurer, Wm. I. Bowditch.

It is probable that the Association will meet for the first time in Commencement week next year. It is unnecessary to add that the meeting proved to be one of unalloyed pleasure; and no doubt that former and present graduates look forward to the first dinner of the Association with a lively interest. The Law School at the present time is in the best possible condition, and now, as in the past, it is an honor to this grand old university town. VIGIL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature—Black vs. White—Demand for the Blacks—Ratification of the Fourteenth Article—Democratic Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

The great event of the times with us in this city is the session of the Legislature—the Legislature of the new *régime*—that was organized yesterday. The initiatory steps, under Gen. CANBY's order, were taken by Dr. MACKEY, President of the Constitutional Convention, to administer oaths upon presentation of credentials, at the opening of the session. In the Senate there was no difficulty; as, upon the presentation of regular credentials, Senators were duly sworn in and took their seats. In the House of Representatives, however, there was some trouble about the members representing Anderson and Lancaster, (Democratic counties,) to whom some objections were made; and they were excluded from participation in the organization—voting for officers, &c. These members presented the usual certificate of Gen. CANBY; but in their cases it was decided that this certificate was not *prima facie* evidence of membership, and under that ruling they were excluded for the time, and their credentials referred to a Committee. This course of the controlling party is wholly gratuitous, and is useful only for its moral effects; because the Conservatives, or Democrats, are already, even in their full strength, in such a feeble minority that they cannot in any contingency exercise any control—their relative numbers being about one to ten. In the Senate the whites (in color) have largely the majority—there being twenty-five whites, four mulattoes and three negroes. In the House, however, the colored men (negroes, mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons) have a slight majority. In the election of Speaker of the House, there arose this question of race. On the part of the whites, F. J. MOSES, Jr., (a Jew,) was nominated by a negro. On the part of the colored race, W. J. WHIPPER, (a negro,) nominated R. B. ELLIOTT, (a negro,) and made a vigorous speech in behalf of his man, but more decidedly so in behalf of his race. He urged that it was high time for the colored race to demand positions of honor at the hands of their party; and if expediency, as has always heretofore been urged as the reason, deters the party claiming to sustain the colored race from venturing upon this step, it should go to the ground. If the Republican Party cannot bear the odium of conferring an office of honor upon a black man, it is time that party should fall. The cry had been, it is better for the present to elect white men, though inferior in any given case, than to force a colored man prematurely upon the State. This cry was not honestly meant if persisted in longer; and though the duty before him was in one sense disagreeable, the time had come for the colored man to demand his position of equality in getting a share of such offices; and he stood forth to urge that demand. The speech made some sensation, but did not carry the point. At the ballot MOSES received sixty votes, ELLIOTT thirty-two, and there were six scattering. The plea for the colored race was not received, and a white man becomes Speaker of the House.

A want of familiarity with parliamentary rules creates a good deal of confusion among the members, and some ludicrous scenes result from it; but the presiding officers are pretty well posted upon these points, and thus preserve some degree of order.

Thus far, I learn none of the negro members have sought to get rooms at any of the hotels. This was looked for. They are lodging and boarding among their own race, mostly in negro boarding-houses; but in clubs with lodgings rented sometimes.

Beyond a little swagger in manner, and an occasional assumption of a badly-fitting dignity, the behavior of these colored legislators has been good, so far as I have seen or heard.

It is expected that moderation in council will prevail in this new body, because of the concentrated attention they feel to be upon them. So much is expected of them by their friends, that an unusual effort will be made on their part to meet that liberal expectation.

A bill ratifying the 14th section was introduced to-day into the Senate; and, of course, goes through as rapidly as the formalities of the law will admit.

There is a great deal of bad English to be heard, and mispronunciation is to be heard in every speech almost.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

As a kind of offset to Saturday's Republican celebration of Independence Day, the colored Democratic Party, to-day, had a barbecue, with processions, banners, music and speeches; and achieved a decided success in the way of a large crowd, enthusiasm, and a good dinner—which last was a popular feature with that race. BOISE.

ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADA.

First Passenger Train from Sacramento to Over the Mountains.

A correspondent of the *Alta California* gives the following account of the first railway passenger trip over the Sierra Nevada, eastward:

ASCENDING.

At sixty-seven miles from Sacramento we look down upon the well nigh exhausted placers and town of Dutch Flat; flat enough the town appears at this time. Two miles further on we reach Alta, at an elevation of 3,625 feet above the sea, almost the height of the summit of Mount Diablo. Here we expected to, but did not, meet the descending train, which had been delayed by an accident on the other side of the summit, by which the cars between Reno and Coburn's, or Truckee, had been thrown off the track and smashed up, making it impossible for the passengers to reach the Summit by stage in time to connect with the regular train on the western side of the mountain. Here the roofs of the houses begin to pitch sharply after the style of Alpine cottages—an indication that the snows fall heavily here in the Winter. The mountain sides are covered with magnificent pines, which increase in size as we ascend to a point some distance above here.

The stream, far down at the bottom of a deeper canon, is now a saffron colored thread, and we cling to the side of the mountain as a swallow clings to a cliff. Snow now appears on the heights, but a little above us, and at intervals along the road, where there are deep cuts, long, sharp roofed sheds of heavy timber, to ward off the snow drifts, rise over the track. Passing Shady Run Station, we reach the first tunnel, 500 feet in length, 75 miles from Sacramento, and 4,500 feet above the sea. The mountains are growing more rugged, and the snow fields come down to a level with the road.

THE HEART OF THE SIERRA.

Still up, up; the trees grow smaller; cedars, tamaracks and firs take the place of the noble pines, and we no longer see the red swath of the gold bell below. Gray granite rocks are growing plentier, and the small mountain peaks on either side of the road begin to show bald heads. We are in the heart of the Sierra—a barren, dreary, desolate country. It is not at all like the heart of the Andes—as CHURCH paints it.

At Emigrant Gap, 84 miles above Sacramento, we meet the down train at last, and the road is open before us. Another tunnel, 300 feet in length. We pass Crystal Lake, and are at Cisco, a town of shanties, which was for a long time the terminus of the road.

We are 5,900 feet above the sea, and still ascending. The pines have almost entirely disappeared, and we pass through many long cuts blasted through the solid granite spurs of the mountains. We traverse continuous snow fields and immense drifts, through which the road has been cut with shovels for the passing of the trains. A few hours since we were among the flowers, ripe fruits, and singing birds of the valley, sweating under the Summer sun; now we are in the midst of dazzling snow fields, and the atmosphere and aspects of the scene are such as we might find in the mountains of New-England on any fine Winter's day. The streams which come down the sides of every precipice and dash in foamy torrents down every canon, are cold as ice from the melting snows. Chinamen are swarming all along the road. They have nearly finished their work in this vicinity, and are packing up their traps preparatory to passing on over the Summit into the great interior basin of the continent. One hundred and two miles from Sacramento we reach Summit Valley, and stand 6,800 feet above the level of the sea. Lift Mount Tama bodily from its base, and place it on the summit of Mount Diablo, and we could still look down by hundreds of feet on the double mountain height. The snow banks rise high above the road on either side. Two miles more and the cars reach the entrance of the great tunnel, 1,659 feet in length.

THE SUMMIT OF THE SIERRA.

We have scaled the great Sierra at last, and *ne plus ultra* might be written on the granite walls of the great tunnel before us. We are 7,034 feet above the sea. The air feels cold and damp, but not oppressive, and we experience no inconvenience from its rarification at this great elevation. The snow lies piled in immense banks above the tunnel, and rises in solid banks, with sheer precipitous sides, on either side of the track. A swarm of Chinamen are busy about the other end of the tunnel shoveling away the snow, which has come down in great slides, bringing with it huge granite rocks upon the track. The water pours down in torrents from numberless crevices and seams in the granite walls and roof of the long, dark, cavernous tunnel, but we struggle through on foot, and anxiously inquire after the prospect of getting the train across the mountain.

Two or three hours will clear the track. We wait with what patience we may, and at last at 4 o'clock the prolonged whistle of the good locomotive *Antelope*, which has drawn us to the summit of the Sierra, is heard. "All aboard" shouts the conductor, GEORGE WOOD, who has the honor of taking the first passenger train across the mountains, and the train moves slowly on. A halt for another slide; another halt, and so on, slowly and carefully. The snow banks come down so close to the track that the eaves of the cars rake them on either side. It is the closest fit imaginable. Six more tunnels, ranging from 100 to 865 feet each in length, in many of which we see great masses of solid blue ice, hanging down from the wall like stalactites and stalagmites in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, are slowly passed through. We have descended 600 feet already, and, as we emerge from the last tunnel, the conductor exclaims: "By Heaven, we are over the mountains! This is a new road, finished this Summer, and we shall have no more snow-slides!" It is true, indeed, the mighty task is accomplished, after years of toil and the expenditure of millions of money. Words fail us to be describe our sensations; we will not attempt it.

DOWN THE EASTERN SLOPE.

And now the train with accelerated speed moves steadily downward toward the Valley of the Truckee. The steam is shut off, the brakes put down, and as the eagle sets his wing and floats noiselessly down, down, through the realms of air toward the earth from his eyrie among the clouds, we slide swiftly and smoothly down the acclivities of the mountains into the Great Basin of Nevada. Donner Lake, as lovely a sheet of water as is to be found on earth, lies far below us among the pine-clad hills, its bosom unruffled by a breath of breeze, and as blue and calm as the heavens above it. The road winds around the precipitous mountain sides, almost encircling Donner Lake as it descends, and following around a long canon, making a circuit of seven miles to gain advance of no more than a quarter of a mile, we reach the outlet of the lake, a swift, rushing stream of blue, cold water. We have traveled nine and a half miles and descended 783 feet since leaving the summit.

Now we descend rapidly, on one of the most beautifully smooth and solid roads on the continent, into the romantic Valley of the Truckee, whose mountain torrents come rushing and roaring out of the mountains from the southward, hidden in which lies the loveliest sheet of water on the earth, Lake Tahoe. The timber here is immense, and from this source the supplies for building the road for hundreds of miles eastward are to be drawn. Sawmills by the dozen, driven by the rushing river, line the banks of the stream for miles and miles, and the hills swarm with laborers of every nationality and hue—Europeans, Americans, Africans and Asiatics, (the latter immensely preponderating in number,) engaged in cutting down and preparing the timber for the road.

As the first through passenger train sweeps down the eastern slope of the Sierra, John, comprehending fully the importance of the event, loses his natural appearance of stolidity and indifference, and welcomes with the swinging of his broad-brimmed hat and loud uncouth shouts, the iron horse and those he brings with him. Well may he shout. Millions of his ancestors toiled for years on years to erect against the barbarian Tartar a barrier over which he should never break; the Tartar wave broke over it and inundated his land at a single surge. Nature erected between the East and West a barrier, such as in other lands "divides countries and makes enemies of nations," and John, with his patient toil directed by American energy and backed by American capital, has broken it down at last, and opened over it the grandest highway yet created for the march of commerce and civilization around the globe.

The whistle sounds a long shrill scream, and the train arrives at Truckee Station—Coburn's—119 miles from Sacramento, and 5,860 feet above the sea. The portion of the trip between this point and Summit Valley had until this day, June 18, been made by stages. As we pass we see the jaded stage horses looking wonderingly, and, as it seems to us, joyously, at the swift speeding train; their weary toil through mountain snows and mud is over, and now the stagemen will pull down their stables and pack up their traps, the drivers will "fold their tents like the Arab," and horses and men will "as silently steal away" to be seen no more here forever. The Valley of the Truckee widens out little by little as we descend; the timber grows less abundant, the sage brush begins to make its appearance, and occasionally we see small patches of cultivated land. The grain on the western slope of Sierra is almost ripe and mostly harvested; here it is but a few inches above the ground.

On one side we saw Summer, ripe and warm, and the harvest in all its rich abundance; on the summit, Winter's snows and ice, and on this side the first faint dawn of early Spring. Passing through two more tunnels, and crossing and recrossing the "exulting and abounding river," as it leaps full of fierce, fresh mountain life and energy down toward the desert plains, we emerge at last into the open, treeless mountain of Nevada, with the snow-clad heights of Washoe Mountains, the wondrous Silver Lake before us. Just as the last faint light of day fades from the summit of the Sierra, the long, shrill, joyous shout of the locomotive announces our arrival at our journey's end, 19 miles from Virginia, and we find ourselves 154 miles from Sacramento, in Reno, a town of stores, hotels, saloons, gambling houses and livery stables, which has sprung up like magic within a month. The whole population, men, women and children, rush out to welcome us. Thus ends the story of the first passenger train over the Sierra Nevada.

Gen. O'Neill and the Irish Republic.

NEW-YORK, Saturday July 11, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning appears the following paragraph:

"The counsel for Messrs. SCANLAN and BELL, editors of *The Irish Republic* newspaper, arrested for libel on Gen. O'NEILL, waived examination yesterday, saying that his clients would not have published the reports complained of if they had known that they were not true, and that such a correction of them would be issued on Tuesday as would be satisfactory. The defendants were then ordered to find bail for their appearance before the Grand Jury."

There are several false statements contained in the above, calculated to do injury to us, and also to cast a false light on the conduct of those who have taken legal proceedings against us, so we wish THE TRUTH to be known. We append the letter addressed to us by our counsel, THOMAS DARLINGTON, Esq.

Your obedient servants,

EDS. IRISH REPUBLIC.

To Messrs. Bell and Scanlan:

GENTLEMEN: As you have submitted to me the paragraph which appears in to-day's TIMES, and in other morning papers, I make the following statement of what really occurred in Mr. QUINN's Court, on Friday, the 10th inst. The examination in the matter of Messrs. SCANLAN and BELL, before Justice QUINN, came on yesterday. The complainant applied for an adjournment on the alleged ground that Mr. MCKEON was engaged. The counsel for Messrs. SCANLAN and BELL not being willing to have his clients annoyed by adjournment, waived any examination and said he would procure bail, to be given for their appearance to answer an indictment, if any should be found by the Grand Jury. Mr. MCKEON appeared before the case was finally adjourned. I stated to Mr. O'NEIL that we had sent on to the War Department, and had obtained copies from the Department of the order suspending him, and of the subsequent revocation of such suspension. I stated that my clients, when they published the first statement, did not know of the subsequent revocation, and that *in justice to themselves*, and *without reference to this prosecution*, they had prepared a statement showing both orders of the Department. Yours,

THOMAS DARLINGTON,
No. 164 Nassau-street.

Negroes in Congress—Letter from Senator Sumner.

Senator SUMNER has written the following letter to a citizen of Columbia, S. C.:

SENATE CHAMBER, July 3, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have never given any opinion in regard to the Senatorial question in your State, except to express a regret that the golden opportunity should be lost of making a colored citizen Senator from South Carolina. Such a Senator, if competent, would be a powerful support to the cause of equal rights. His presence alone would be a constant testimony and argument. Nothing could do so much to settle the question of equal rights forever in the United States. The howl against the negro which is sometimes heard in the Senate would cease. A colored Senator would be as good as a constitutional amendment, making all backward steps impossible. I write now frankly in reply to your inquiry, and without any purpose of interfering in your election. You will pardon my anxiety for the cause I have so much at heart.

Accept my best wishes, and believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER.

To THADDEUS K. SASPORTAS, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Pendleton and the Cincinnati Telegraphers.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 10.

In order to be as quickly informed of matters going on before the Convention at New-York, there was a wire attached to the Western Union Telegraph office of this city, extending to the residence of Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, in Clifton. When the intelligence was received that Mr. PENDLETON was defeated, the following correspondence took place between him and the operatives:

CINCINNATI, July 9, 1868.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, Mount Storm, Clifton:

The operating force of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appreciating your kindness, join in unanimously wishing you prosperity in the future.

G. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

MOUNT STORM, Clifton, July 9, 1868.

G. T. Williams and Operatives Western Union Telegraph Office, Cincinnati:

I am very much obliged to all the operatives of the Telegraph Company for their promptness and consideration in sending me the news. I hope none of them may ever be defeated in life, but, if they unfortunately shall be, that they will find as many kind friends to make defeat easy as I have done. I drink health and happiness to you all. G. H. PENDLETON.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion."

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

New-York, July 11, 1868.

By a particular dispensation of Providence the next President and Vice-President of the United States called upon Messrs. C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., Saturday, and before leaving, were taken together as they are to appear in Washington, March 4th, 1869.—*Advertisement.*

Going to Boston.

Dr. R. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., will positively close his office in this City 31st inst., for two months, and will open his Boston office Saturday, Aug. 3. Therefore, those afflicted with black worms or grubs, unnatural red noses or pimply eruptions on the face, or moles, wens and warts, or dandruff, itching and sore heads, or falling, loss or prematurely gray hair, or who wish to prevent such an affliction, should immediately consult Dr. PERRY. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at lowest manufacturer's price, at POLLAK & SONS, No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing done. Boiling $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

LIGHTBODY.—COLIN LIGHTBODY, son of James C. Lightbody, aged 28 years and 4 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his father, this day, (Sunday,) July 12, at 2½ o'clock, 62d-st., east of 2d-av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

NEWKIRK.—On Wednesday, July 8, ALMIRA NEWKIRK, widow of the late Benjamin Newkirk, aged 46 years, 9 months and 21 days.

Funeral service on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 82d-st., fifth house east of 2d-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and New-Haven papers please copy.

PECK.—On Saturday, July 11, of congestion of the brain, in her 10th year, MARY HICKS, daughter of Henry D. and Mary E. Peck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, John M. Hicks, No. 203 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

SHEAR.—On Thursday, July 9, at the residence of his parents, No. 449 West 34th-st., at 11:35 A. M., of consumption, FREDERICK LE ROY, eldest son of Le Roy N. and Eliza E. Shear, aged 21 years less 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, Rutland, Vt., St. Augustine, Fla., Detroit, Mich., San Francisco, Cal., and Minnesota papers please copy.

WAY.—At Maspeth, Long Island, on Saturday, July 11, JAMES WAY, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISITORS TO THE CITY
Are invited to examine our extensive stock of
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
CHANDELIERS and FIXTURES for OIL and GAS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S NEXT VISIT professionally to New-York will be on TUESDAY, July 14, at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All persons wishing to see him had better embrace that opportunity, as he will not be again in this City after the above date till Tuesday, Aug. 18. Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines are all accompanied with full directions, so that any one can cure themselves. A full supply of them can be obtained at all times at his Rooms.

WRIGHT'S BLACK INK.
INSTANTANEOUSLY BLACK.
RESISTS THE ACTION OF TIME AND OF CHEMICAL AGENTS.
(See certificate from School of Mines on large bottles.)
This ink is unchangeably fluid.
Deposits no sediment.
Will not corrode the pen.
For sale by all dealers, and at wholesale by W. O. WRIGHT & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, No. 38 Broadway, New-York.

Best Campaign Song yet issued.
KEEP THE BALL A ROLLING;
OR, GRANT IN THE CHAIR,"
song and chorus, as sung by the Anderson Brothers of the Union Glee Club, with immense success. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all music dealers.
Price 30 cents.

THE NATION'S POOR.—THE NEW-YORK Branch of the Association for Educating the Blacks of the South has reached the end of its sixth annual school term with an exhausted treasury. It has not the means of bringing home the devoted band of women who, for the past nine months, have given up all the comforts of their own quiet Northern homes to work for the education of the nation's wards—a work carried on in the face of many privations, and, in some places, in opposition to the active enmity of the so-called "better class." During the past season, as in the previous ones, the Society has educated many thousands of children and some hundreds of adults, and the Trustees confidently believe that of the money intrusted to their care not a dollar has been wasted. But the receipts of the past three months have not equaled the promises at the time of the opening of the schools last Fall, and the Trustees are now compelled to ask all who feel an interest in this great work and in its continuance, to contribute without delay such amount as they may feel willing to give, sending it either to FRANS. GEO. SHAW, President, No. 30 Vesey-st., or to EDWD. F. DAVISON, Treasurer, No. 128 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev JOHN H. ELLIOTT will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., both in the morning and afternoon. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held with the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1868, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Encouragements and Discouragements of the Sabbath-school Work.* To be opened by Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES. All Sabbath-school workers cordially invited.

AN OPEN DOOR—NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton, corner of William-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. MCNAIR, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Devotional Singing Meeting, Monday evenings, in the church at 8 o'clock. Lecture on Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. —Services on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. This is an open church, free to all; strangers are cordially invited to worship here. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach in the morning and evening.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY HAVING SEcured a convenient and comfortable hall, No. 279 Grand-st., east of Bowery, will hold meetings TO-MORROW, and every SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M. Afternoon, Conference; Evening, Opening Discourse by ELIJAH R. SWACHHAMER, followed by short addresses. Contribution taken up.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—LARGE Chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of the New-York Hotel. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY, the 11th, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Free seats. A cordial invitation and special attention to strangers who are visiting the City.

BEDFORD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Dr. DOWLING, Pastor.—This Church will be open for preaching every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, and on Tuesday evenings during the Summer months. All are invited. Dr. DOWLING will preach on Sunday next, morning and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st.;) Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by Rev. DAVID HOPKINS.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. At 7¾ interesting services in connection with receiving a large number of persons into full communion with the Church. At 3 P. M. Sacramental services.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in East 14th-st., now worshiping in Irving Hall. Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service will be held on SUNDAY, July 12, inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

WILL TIME END IN 1868?—A LECTURE showing the termination of the prophetic periods the present year, will be given at No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Elder O. H. SWEET, of Connecticut. Strangers are invited. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer Service at 7 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing of select pieces by the children.

REV. A. WETTER, JUST ARRIVED from Sweden, will preach in the Swedish Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, at No. 81 East 22d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½. All Scandinavians cordially invited.

REV. C. T. WARD, OF ST. BARNABAS' Mission, will preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church of our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. All friends of this work are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Rev. F. F. FORD will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, July 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The church will be open during the Summer months.

CANNON PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE will be shown for two evenings only, July 14th and 15th, in the Church No. 138 West 24th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Admission 25 cents.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY during the Summer months, as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Thirty-seventh Regiment Armery, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Bible Class for the blind at 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, the Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers accommodated with seats.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, July 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPIScopal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School, 9 o'clock.

ST. AMBROSE, CORNER PRINCE AND Thompson sts.—Summer services on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Mr. SILL will preach his ninth annual sermon SUNDAY MORNING.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Elder L. F. MOORE, from Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE, East 19th-st., near 1st-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Free seats.

PREACHING ON PROPHESY.—THE Messenger of Christ will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Time of Trouble.*—Dan. xii. 1.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN Pastor.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 6th-av

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 11, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65	111⅜	2,000 Mil. & St. P., 1st M bet. call	93
2,000 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 New	108⅝	3,000 W. U. Tel. 7s. bds.	88
35,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅜	5,000 C. & G. E. 1st	79
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	107¼	57 Irving Bank	105¼
100,000 do s30	107⅛	25 Fourth National	105¼
50,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series	108¾	20 Ninth National	107½
20,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅝	10 Met. Bank	135½
50,000 do b3	108⅞	60 Am. Ex. Bank	121
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	71⅝	400 West. U. Tel	34¾
10,000 do	71¾	300 do	34⅞
21,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new.	70¼	100 Quick. Min	22
5,000 do	70⅜	100 Bost. W. P.	16
100,000 do bet. call	70½	500 Adams Ex	54
3,000 Ga. St. 6s	84	250 U. S. Ex	48¼
10,000 do 2d call	84	200 Reading R	97⅝
5,000 Ga. St. 7s	93⅞	800 do	97¼
15,000 N. Car. 6s. new.	74¾	400 Erie R	69⅞
500 do 2d call	74½	25 Second-av. R	40
2,000 N. Car. 6s. x-c. 2d call	75½	50 Mich. Cen	117¾
26,000 Missouri 6s	91¼	100 M. S. & N. I	91¼
2,000 do	91⅜	250 Ill. Cen. R	138½
9,000 M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	91⅛	200 Clev. & P	86⅞
2,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs	94½	900 do	87
500 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	93	62 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	89
1,000 do	94	30 do	89¼
1,000 do	93¾	5 C. & N. W. Pf	81¼
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	10 do	81
2,000 G. W. 2d M	76	200 Cl. & Tol	103⅞
		200 Chic. & R. I	108¼
		20 Mil. & P. d. C. 1st P.	106
		300 Mil. & St. P. Pf	79⅜
		800 do	79¼
		100 do 2d call	79⅜
		500 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	108⅜
		500 O. & Miss. R	29

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Adams Ex	54	300 M. S. & N. I	92
300 Pacific Mail	100¾	200 do	91⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R	134½	100 do	91⅞
100 do s5	134⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	79¼
500 do	134⅜	600 Clev. & Pitts	87
100 do s4	134¼	400 do	86¾
100 do b3	134⅝	200 do b3	87
200 Erie R	69⅞	800 Chi. R. I. & P	108⅜
1500 do	69⅝	600 do	108½
100 do b5	69¾	300 do	108⅜
1200 do b3	69⅜	100 do b15	108⅝
400 Reading R	97½	100 do c	108⅝
300 P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	108½	200 Chi. & N. W. R	78⅞
200 do	108¼	10 do	78⅝
600 Chi. & N. W. Pf	81½	1200 do	79

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, new	71¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	79⅛
100 Pacific Mail	100¼	100 P., F. W. & C. ex-d	107⅞
100 do	100⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R	29¼
100 do	100	600 M. S. & N. I.	91
900 W. U. Tel	34¾	400 do	90⅞
100 do b30	34⅞	100 do s10	90¾
200 do c	34¾	1100 do	90⅞
800 N. Y. Cen	133⅝	200 do b3	90¾
400 Erie R	69¼	400 Cleve. & Pitts	86¼
100 do s10	69⅛	400 do	86
1200 do	69⅛	200 do c	86¼
100 do b10	69¼	400 do	86⅜
200 do s5	69⅛	200 Chi. R. I. & P	107⅞
100 Adams Ex	53¾	800 do	107⅞
100 Erie R. P	75	100 do s15	107⅞
600 Reading R	95¼	300 do	107⅞
500 do s10	95	100 Chi. & N. W	78⅛
400 do s30	95	500 do	78⅜
800 do	95⅛	400 do	78⅛
200 do s5	95¼	600 do	78⅜
200 do b3	95⅜	500 do	78
100 Tol. W. & W	48¾	500 Ch. & N. W. Pf	80¼
100 Mil. & St. P.	67¼	100 do	80⅜

Saturday, July 11—P. M.

The sale of Gold advanced to 141⅛@141¼ ℘ cent to-day, influenced by a larger shipment by the European steamers of the day than was calculated upon. The total export of the day was $1,648,768; making for the whole week $3,947,891. The Treasury Office during the week paid out $4,029,000 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and received $1,809,000 in gold for Customs. The Banks gain on their Specie averages of the week $7,280,000—the previous average being a rising one—and they lose $3,574,000 in Greenbacks. Their general line of Deposits is up $3,269,000, and their Loans are $2,201,000 higher than last Monday. The quotation for Gold closed 141⅛, and Bills on London 110⅜ for 60 days and 110⅝ short sight. Twenty dollar Gold pieces (Double Eagles) are worth ⅛@3-16 of one ℘ cent. for export. Money in easy supply at 4@5 ℘ cent., with exceptions late in the day at 3 ℘ cent. ℘ annum.

The rumors of Friday in regard to further forgeries or alterations of Railway Stock Companies, took definite form on the discovery of at least one successful forgery on the Pacific Mail Company, the Certificate altered from 10 to 100 shares; two on the Michigan Southern, altered from 1 to 100 shares one on the Rock Island, an old 20 shares' Certificate recently altered to 100 shares, and one on the Erie Company, also an old 10 shares' Certificate, altered to 100 shares. As the transfer books of the Rock Island and the Erie Companies have been closed for many months past, the rogue or rogues, in this affair, seem to have taken their chances upon old Certificates, not originally of their own procuring. In the Fort Wayne, Pacific Mail, Michigan Southern and, (it is suspected,) in New-York Central, and Cleveland and Pittsburg, they cunningly provided themselves, by purchase, though well-known Brokers, with a number of one, five or ten share Certificates, taken out in the names of the Brokers, with design to this fraud. Thus far, 900 shares on different Companies have been certainly ascertained as fraudulent, 300 of which on the Fort Wayne were admitted to retransfer before the alteration was discovered; the loss, of course, falling upon the Company. The additional discoveries on other Companies were made to depress the general Railway market, and about one o'clock there was quite a rush to sell down the entire list of New-York and Western Roads, also the Pacific Mail. This being somewhat overdone, there was a subsequent recovery from the lowest figures, but near the close of the Long Room, (3:30 P. M. on Saturdays,) the market again became weak, and closed as below. The Public Funds, on the other hand, left off firm, the 5-20s of 1867 108⅝ ℘ cent. bid, and some of the State Bonds, like Tennessees and North Carolinas, were higher than on Friday.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞	Virginia 6s	57¾	57¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾	113¼	Missouri	91⅜	91⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108¾	108⅞	Northwest	79⅞	78¼
N. Y. Central	134⅝	133⅞	N. West Pref	81	80⅞
Erie	70	68⅞	Rock Island	108⅝	107⅞
Hudson	139	138½	Fort Wayne	108⅝	107⅞
Reading	97⅝	95⅝	W. U. Telegraph	34⅝	34⅞
Mich. Southern	92	91	St. Paul Pref	79⅝	79¼
Ohio and Miss	29½	29	St. Paul Com	67½	67⅜
Pittsburgh	87⅜	86⅛	Pacific Mail	101¼	100⅞
Toledo	103⅞	103¼	American Gold	140⅛	141¼
Tenn 6s. new	70	70½	Bills on London	110½	110⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg. 1881	113½	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅝	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	109½
5-20 reg., 1862	109½	5 ℘ ct. coup. 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113¼	End. coup., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1864	109	10-40 reg	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	107⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111½	7 3-10 2d series	108⅝
5-20 cou., 1865. new is.	108⅝	7 3-10 3d series	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L	108¼	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	96
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108¼	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	92½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	102½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c	71⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	70⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c	57¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	Virginia 6s., new bds	57
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101⅛	N. C. 6s., ex coupons	75¼
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	74⅜
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	98	Missouri 6s	91¼
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	95	Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	91
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876	95	California 7s	130
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Ocean	105¼
Merchants'	118	Metropolitan	135⅛
Mechanics'	126	Shoe and Leather	117
Union	118	Corn Exchange	130
America	142	St. Nicholas	112
City	200	Importers' & Trad's	124
Phenix	104	Manuf's & Merch'ts	99
National	117	Central National	106
Leather Manuf's	175	Fourth National	105¼
State of New-York	118	Ninth National	107
Commerce	123	Oriental Bank	135
Broadway	250		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Erie 1st M. Ex	108¼	Chi & R. I. 1st M	102½
Erie 7s. 3d mtg. 1883	97	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	93½
Erie 7s. 4th mtg. 1880	93½	Morris & Essex 1st M	99
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	93	Morris & Essex 2d M	90
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	103½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	101¼
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	99	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	101
Harlem 1st M	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	108½
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	111½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	97
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	113½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	91
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	120	Cleve. & P. 4th M	78
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85½	Chi. & Alton Inc	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	73
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	99⅝	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	94¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	89
Lack. & West'n. bds	96	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	94
Del. L. & W. 1st M	99	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M	78½
Del. L. & W. 2d M	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	94		

The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ ℘ cent.

The *Wall-street Register* gives the following statement of the earnings of the leading railroads for the month of June, and for the first six months of this year, compared with the corresponding time of 1867:

Railroads.	June 1868.	June 1867.	Since Jan. 1 1868.	Since Jan. 1 1867.
Illinois Central	$543,018	$496,257	$3,425,030	$3,016,357
Rock Island	366,200	261,567	1,793,342	1,619,896
Michigan Central	325,501	284,977	1,938,593	1,789,643
Michigan South'n	300,550	304,232	2,113,587	1,848,869
Northwestern	1,167,542	893,658	5,833,612	4,506,631
Chicago and Alton	373,460	342,367	1,775,662	1,597,613
Detroit and Milwaukee	135,020	136,713	683,205	712,526
Toledo, Wabash and Western	293,344	304,810	1,652,254	1,569,060
Marietta and Cincinnati	95,924	96,535	572,315	537,593
Ohio and Miss	201,082	240,134	1,380,831	1,649,316
Fort Wayne and Chicago, Atlantic and Gt. Western	352,119	370,796	2,290,096	2,465,719
Milwaukee and St. Paul	458,094	368,395	2,842,412	1,990,509
Western Union	77,335	60,547	304,840	241,913
Total	$4,449,189	$4,170,976	$26,245,779	$23,653,465

The Albany *Argus* reports as follows of the Canal traffic:

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in July, in the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	4,300	15,500	656,300	100
1868	6,800	190,400	460,500	....
Increase	2,350	Inc. 174,900	Dec. 195,800	Dec. 100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of July, inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	18,800	144,000	2,105,500	28,900
1868	97,400	4,529,400	5,379,500	326,400
Increase	78,600	Inc. 4,385,400	Inc. 3,274,000	Inc. 297,500

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 955,680 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of July, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbls	72,900	18,800	97,400
Wheat, bush	1,097,800	144,000	4,529,400
Corn, bush	6,698,900	2,105,500	5,379,500
Barley, bush	76,700	28,900	326,400
Oats, bush	2,757,300	937,600	3,446,100
Rye, bush	280,700	89,600	159,400
Malt, bush	90,400	53,900	163,400
Beef, bbls	100	....	700
Pork, bbls	7	309	104
Bacon, lbs	....	34,400	....
Butter, lbs	39,000	16,200	2,700
Lard, lbs	54,700	72,500	16,700
Cheese, lbs	82,500	34,000	272,900
Wool, lbs	61,500	19,300	31,400

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad was held at the Merchants' Exchange, New-Haven, on Tuesday, when it was unanimously voted to approve of the resolution passed by the Legislature, authorizing an increase of their capital stock, and accepting such resolution as an amendment to their charter. The following important resolutions were also unanimously adopted by those present, who represented some $4,000,000 of the capital stock of the Company:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Company are hereby instructed not to issue, sell, or dispose of any portion of the increased capital stock of this Company authorized by the General Assembly of this State at its May session, A. D. 1868, or to use the proceeds thereof, except for the purposes of relaying the road with steel rails, of erecting new repair shops, and other necessary buildings in New-Haven, of increasing the amount of the equipment, of purchasing the necessary lands for depot purposes in New-York City, and erecting thereon the necessary buildings, and of making other permanent improvements to said railroad and its equipment.

Resolved, That said directors are also hereby instructed not to issue, sell or dispose of any of said increased capital stock any faster nor in greater amounts than shall be necessary to meet the actual expenses which may be incurred from time to time in carrying out the purposes named in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That whenever the said directors shall decide to issue any portion of said increased capital stock, it shall be their duty to apportion the same at its par value among the stockholders of said Company, in proportion to the number of shares of stock held by them respectively, provided, however, that no fraction of shares shall be so issued; and in case any stockholder shall neglect to take and pay for such portion of said stock within the time fixed by the Board of Directors, said directors shall be at liberty to dispose of such shares not so taken at the market price of stock, provided that none of said increased stock shall be disposed of at less than its par value.

The following are the particulars of the Specie Export of the week:

July 7, steamship *Cambria*, for Hamburg—		
American gold		$393,600
Silver bars		827,430
Gold bars		120,573
Silver coin		24,000
Gold and silver coin		10,000
July 8, steamship *Scotia*, for Liverpool—		
American gold		755,000
July 9, *Deutschland*, for Bremen—		
American gold		450,000
Mexican dollars		6,000
Foreign silver		4,750
Ores		500
July 9, steamship *Columbia*, for Havana—		
American gold		201,000
American silver		5,000
Spanish gold		1,850
July 11, steamship *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—		
July 11, steamship *Denmark*, for Liverpool—		
American gold		120,000
July 11, steamship *Pereire*, for Havre—		
American gold		613,000
Gold bars		221,346
Silver bars		200,522
Foreign gold		8,900
Total		$3,947,891

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending July 10, 1868, was $3,082,774.

The earnings of the Northern (N. H.) Railroad for the years ending March 31, 1867 and 1868, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$204,790 10	$190,103 26
From merchandise	467,961 52	415,743 47
From mails	......	11,197 55
From rents	1,603 76	1,850 30
From express	6,562 50	6,000 00
From miscellaneous	383 20	423 00
Total	$681,301 08	$625,317 58
Expenses, viz,		
Passenger department	$22,370 38	$23,415 50
Merchandise department	48,766 05	44,843 58
Locomotive department	134,794 97	116,661 55
Maintenance of way	85,952 88	83,610 24
General expenses	14,782 09	15,375 37
Miscellaneous expenses	31,373 34	33,415 18
State tax	46,146 34	53,033 07
United States tax	10,675 23	5,007 70
Total	$394,861 28	$375,362 19
Balance of earnings	$286,438 80	$249,955 39
Less new rail account	43,443 03	30,669 97
Net earnings	$242,996 77	$219,285 42
Add balance of income per last report		320,008 89
Add balance of interest account		649 95
Total income		$539,944 26
Dividends Dec. 1, 1867, and June 1, 1868, 4 ℘ cent. each, and United States tax		252,030 05
Leaving		$287,914 21
Add amount received from Post Office Department, for transportation of mails to March 31, 1867		23,705 60
Add amount reserved from United States Internal tax on amount of dividends of last year taken from surplus		284 48
Balance of income account		$311,904 29
Considered as represented by the following assets, viz.:		
Agents' department		$24,705 11
Rails, fuel, shop stock, oil and waste		163,472 75
703 shares Northern Railroad, at cost		37,228 34
Balance in contract accounts		86,498 09
Total as above		$311,904 29

There have been purchased and cancelled during the past year $19,500 of the bonds of the Company, leaving outstanding, March 31, 1868, only $125,900. The contingent fund has increased to the sum of $73,232 84, and continues, as heretofore, safely invested.

Number of passengers carried, 144,871, number of passengers carried one mile, 5,688,452. Tons of merchandise carried, 247,010; tons of merchandise carried one mile, 15,270,340. Number of tons upward, 58,840; number of tons downward, 188,170.

The road equipment, March 31, 1868, was as follows: 10 passenger and 14 freight locomotives, 376 long and 83 short merchandise cars, 16 passenger, 7 baggage, 9 gravel and 1 drovers' cars. Number of miles run by passenger trains, 156,242; by freight trains, 209,983; by other trains, 5,405. Total, 371,630.

TRIAL BALANCE, MARCH 31, 1868.

Construction		$3,068,400 00
Rails	$17,492 34	
Shop stock	59,904 55	
Fuel	85,529 75	
Waste	106 93	
Oil	439 18	—163,472 75
703 shares Northern Railroad New-Hampshire		37,228 34
Contracts		143,009 71
Cash		49,849 60
Bills receivable		154,127 33
Agent's department		24,705 11
Minot & Co		1,310 00
Rolfe Farm		5,050 00
United States tax		10 52
Advances on wood account		5,300 00
Total		$3,652,463 36
Stock		$3,068,400 00
Income		311,904 29
Bonds, April 1, 1874		125,900 00
Dividends unpaid	$8,308 76	
Contingent fund	1,304 79	
Coupons unpaid	243 00	
Coupons, April 1, 1868	9,777 00	—19,633 55
Dividend, June 1, 1868		125,794 25
Buildings and locomotives		6,831 26
Total		$3,652,463 36

President—Onslow Stearns.

Directors—Onslow Stearns, John A. Burnham, Geo. W. Nesmith, Uriel Crocker, Josiah Minot, Joseph W. Clark and George A. Kettell.

Treasurer—George A. Kettell.

Superintendent—Wm. M. Parker.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Greene-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25x100	$22,750
Hester-st., No. 55, 22x88	10,000
Norfolk-st., w. s., 296.6 ft. of Hester, 25x100	30,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 127.6 ft. n. of Stanton, 25x87.9	22,500
Old-slip, s. w. corner of Water-st., 19x56.3	15,000
Pearl-st., No. 454	26,000
Stanton-st., s. e. corner of Cannon, 25x100	15,500
22d-st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9	7,500
24th-st., n. s., 287.9 4-5 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.5x98.8½	nom.
24th-st., n. s., 287.9 4-5 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.5x98.8½	nom.
43d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x200.10	10,000
44th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 39.9x100.8	11,000
49th-st., s. e. cor. 7th-av., 58.6x64.3½	nom.
54th-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.5	19,000
65th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5	19,500
69th-st., s. s., 575 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.3x50.2x67.1x104.10	4,500
104th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.11	6,600
118th-st., lots Nos. 153, 154, 155 and 156, Randall estate, ½ part	13,850
118th-st., lot No. 150, Randall estate	8,500
123d-st., s. s., 398.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11	3,000
Madison-av., s. w. cor. of 70th-st., 25.5x95	29,416
Madison-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 70th-st., 50x95 5th-av., e. s., 465 ft. n. of 48th-st., 27x100	82,509
1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 60th-st., 50x100	6,000
1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 60th-st., 25x100	3,000
7th-av., e. s., 25.4 ft. e. of 49th-st., 58.8x100	nom.
8th-av., s. e. cor. 113th-st., 125x100.11	14,000
10th-av., n. w. cor. 166th-st., 578.2x112.1x627x100.11	13,500

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 214, 4 years 9 months, per year	$5,000
Hudson-st., Nos. 106 and 108, 3 years, per year	1,200
2d-st., No. 105, 4 years 11 months, per year	420
17th-st., No. 70 West 6th-av., No. 267 — 5 years, per year	3,500

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

THE MARITIME LIEN LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

In the Matter of Bird vs. *The Steamboat Josephine.*—The following is the prevailing opinion of the Court of Appeals, which sustains the decision of Judge Barnard as to the unconstitutionality of the State Lien law upon ships and vessels. Our readers will recollect that the decision of Judge Barnard, made at Special Term, was reversed by the General Term, and the present decision was made upon the appeal taken from the Court last named. Judge Mason delivered the majority opinion. A dissenting opinion was delivered by Judge Grover.

Charles A. Rapallo for appellant; Pinckney and Spink for respondents.

Mason, J.—The question presented for adjudication is the constitutionality of this act of the Legislature of April 24, 1862, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of demands against ships and vessels." This statute declares that whenever a debt amounting to $50 or upward as to a sea-going or ocean-bound vessel, or amounting to $15 or upward as to any other vessel, shall be contracted by the master, owner, charterer, builder or consignee of any ship or vessel or the agent of either of them, within this State, for either of the following purposes: 1. On account of work done, or materials or other articles furnished in the State for or toward the building, repairing, fitting, furnishing or equipping such ship or vessel; 2. For such provisions and stores furnished within this State as may be fit and proper for the use of such vessel at the time when the same were furnished; such debt shall be a lien upon such vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and shall be preferred to all other liens therein except mariners' wages. The third, fourth and fifth subdivisions of the same section provide in the same manner for a large class of other debts and claims against the vessel, and declare them liens in the manner and to the same extent. The statute provides for a direct proceeding *in rem* against the vessel by seizing the same to enforce such liens, and directs how the proceedings shall be conducted; provides for a publication in some newspaper printed in the county, &c., and unless the warrant shall be discharged, directs a sale by the Sheriff of the County of the vessel seized, her tackle, &c. The Sheriff is to return to the officer granting the order his proceedings under the same, and the proceeds after deducting his fees, &c., and the statute provides for the distribution of the funds, &c. The second section of the third article of the Constitution of the United States, among other things, declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The ninth section of the act of Congress, approved Sept. 24, 1789, commonly called the Judiciary act, declares that the District Courts of the United States shall have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction—saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it. (1 United States Statutes at Large, page 77.) It will be seen, therefore, that the judicial power of the United States extends to all causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and this act of Congress declares that the District Courts of the United States shall have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, saving only a concurrent common law remedy to suitors, where the common law is competent to give it. The terms admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, according to etymology and received use, extend to all things done upon and relating to the sea, to transactions relating to commerce and navigation, and to damages and injuries upon the sea, cases of maritime jurisdiction including all maritime contracts, torts and injuries. (De Sorio vs. Bort, 2 Gall. R. 468, Dunlap's Admiralty Practice, 41 and 42.) This delegation then, in the Judiciary act of 1789, giving to the District Courts of the United States of the exclusive cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, embraces and comprehends all maritime contracts, torts and injuries. (De Sorio vs. Bort, 2 Gall. R. 474, Dunlap's Admiralty Practice, 43.) The civilians and jurists agree that charter parties, affreightments, marine hypothecations, contracts for marine service in the building, repairing, supplying and navigating ships, are among other things embraced in the term maritime contracts. (Dunlap's Admiralty Practice, 43, 2 Gall. R. 474.) The general terms of the grant of judicial power in the Constitution of the United States to the Federal Courts in all causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction have rendered it difficult to define the exact limits of this power in the Federal Courts. This difficulty has arisen from the following considerations: At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Courts of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction had been established in all commercial and maritime nations, differing, however, materially in different countries in the powers and duties confided to them. The maritime Courts of the Continent of Europe formerly included jurisdiction of all controversies respecting freight, of damages to goods shipped, of the wages of mariners, of the partition of ships by public sale, of petition of commissions or bailments to masters and marines, of debts contracted by the master for the use and necessities of his ship, of agreements made by the master with merchants or by merchants with the master, of goods found on the high seas or on the shores, of the armament or equipment of ships, galleys or other vessels, and generally of all other contracts declared in the customs of the sea. (2 Gall, R. 400; Dunlap's Ad. Pr. 1.) This jurisdiction, at the time of the adoption of our Federal Constitution, differed very essentially in the different States; and in England, to which we have been accustomed to look for the boundaries and jurisdiction of the common law Courts, the Courts of Admiralty in England, after a struggle and severe contest with the common law Courts for nearly two centuries, had, at the time above referred to, the adoption of our Federal Constitution been greatly shorn of its ancient jurisdiction. The frequent prohibitions upon their jurisdiction by the common law Courts, maintained as they were by a zeal and pertinacity seldom equaled, resulting in collisions so severe, the Admiralty being compelled to yield under the common law prohibitions issued against them on several occasions, sought redress in petitions to the King, which resulted in agreements or stipulations as to to their jurisdiction, and then again complaints from the Admiralty that these stipulations were violated in the granting of new prohibitions. And then came new stipulations. The result of these controversies was essentially to drive the Admiralty Courts in their jurisdiction entirely from the land to sea, while the common law Courts asserted and maintained complete concurrent jurisdiction of all causes cognizable in Admiralty except prize causes. The limited powers now exercised by the Courts of Admiralty in England have not been maintained without the most severe struggle, and are held by our Federal Courts not to be controlling as to the jurisdiction of our Admiralty Courts in this country. If we turn from the Admiralty Courts in England to the American Colonies it will be seen that the Admiralty Courts in the colonies before the American Revolution possessed very extensive admiralty jurisdiction, more so than the Courts of Admiralty in England, and yet they were not uniform in the colonies. They were generally conferred by commissions from the King. The commission issued to the Governor of New-Hampshire was most extensive. And the Vice-Admiralty Court in Massachusetts had jurisdiction far more extensive than that of the Admiralty Courts in England. (2 Gall, R. 470, and 510.) It was in this state of confusion as to admiralty jurisdiction that the Constitution of the United States was adopted, conferring in these general terms judicial power upon the Federal Courts in all causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. There have been other difficulties which our courts have had to encounter in defining with precision the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts of this country, arising from the complex character of our Government where separate and distinct specified powers of sovereignty are exercised by the United States and a State independently of each other within the same territorial limits. The complex character of our Government has led the United States Courts in some cases into a novel and ununiform system of admiralty administration, by allowing and sustaining proceedings *in rem*. wherever the local law or statute of a State gave a lien upon the property instead of looking to the maritime law for its guide. (*Gen. Smith*, 4 Wheat R. 438; 1 Sumner R., 74, 79; 1 Storey's Circuit C. R., 68, ed. 246; the steamer *St. Lawrence* vs. Meyers et al., 1 Black Reports, 523.) This practice was made a rule of Court in 1844, which was abolished by rule in 1858, and since that time the Courts have refused to enforce such liens *in rem* where they rested solely on State statutes. The question presented in this case involves a contract between the State and Federal Government. The General Government has no power or jurisdiction except that conferred by the Constitution itself. The extent of the power withdrawn from the States, and vested in the General Government, as we have seen, extends to all "causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," and the extent of the power depends upon a proper construction of this constitutional provision. Its terms are certainly indefinite, arising from the considerations to which we have above referred. Its limits can only be ascertained by reference to what cases were understood in this country and by the framers of the Constitution to be cognizable in the maritime Courts when the Constitution was framed, for what was meant by it then, as the framers then understood it, is the true criterion by which it is to be construed. Many of the framers of the Constitution participated in the passage of the Judiciary act of 1789, which conferred upon the District Courts of the United States exclusive cognizance of all civil causes in admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, saving to the common law Courts of the States in all cases the right to administer common law remedies where the common law was competent to give it. The construction put upon this constitutional provision, therefore, by the framers of the Judiciary act of 1789, is that the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Courts, in all admiralty and maritime causes is exclusive and that there is no reserved concurrent jurisdiction saved to the States and such is now the settled construction put upon this provision of the Constitution by the Supreme Court of the United States. The proceedings *in rem*, under this State statute of 1862, in the case under consideration cannot be sustained, as the statute itself is unconstitutional if this is to be regarded as a maritime contract of which a Court of Admiralty has jurisdiction. This question has been expressly decided by two recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the case of the *Moses Taylor*, 4 Wallace, U. S. R., 411, a statute similar to our own was held to be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. That the 9th section of the Judiciary act of 1789, which vests in the District Courts of the United States exclusive cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, is constitutional. It was expressly held in that case that a statute of California similar to our own which authorized proceedings *in rem* against vessels for causes of action cognizable in admiralty to that extent attempts to invest those courts with admiralty jurisdiction. That the clause in the 9th section, saving to suitors the right of a common law remedy, when a common law remedy is competent to give it, does not save a proceeding *in rem*, as used in the Admiralty Courts. These principles were all reaffirmed in the case of the *Hine* vs. Trover, 4 Wallace R., 556, in which the State statutes of Iowa are very much like ours, authorizing the attachment of vessels, were held invalid as being in conflict with the act of Congress conferring exclusive admiralty and maritime jurisdiction upon the District Courts of the United States. The latter was a case of maritime tort for a collision on the Mississippi River, at or near St. Louis, and the vessel was seized while lying at the landing at Davenport, in the State of Iowa. The claim in the case under consideration was for supplies furnished to the steamer *Josephine*, a domestic vessel, and in her home port; but the supplies were furnished to her while she was running from the port out of the bay of New-York and around to Monmouth County, in the State of New-Jersey. Now, assuming that New-York City was the home port of this vessel, there was no lien under the maritime law which could be enforced *in rem* in a Court of Admiralty. (The *General Smith*, 4 Wheat. R., 438; McGuire claimant vs. Stephen Card, 21 How. R., 248; the *Leni Dearborn*, 4 Hall Law Journal, 97, 2 Gall. R., 483; the *Two Friends*, Bu. Ad. R., 433; the *Robert Fulton*, 1 Paine's R. 627; the *President*, 4 Wash. R., 453; Peyroux vs. Howard, 7 Peter's, 341; Dunlap Ad. Practice, 54.) And where a State statute gives such lien, as we have seen, our Courts of Admiralty will not enforce it. (Thomas McGuire vs. Stephen Card, 21 How. R., 248; the steamer *St. Lawrence*, 1 Black, 522.) If this vessel was owned in New-Jersey, as is suggested by the appellants counsel in his brief, then the maritime law giving a lien for those supplies and proceedings *in rem* in admiralty may be taken to enforce it. (The *General Smith*, 4 Wheat. R., 438; the *Jerusalem*, 2 Gall. R., 349; the *Sandwich*, 1 Peters' Ad. R., 333, note; the *Eagle*, Be's. Ad. R., 78; the *Aurora*, 1 Wheat. R., 1 and 5; Dunlap's Ad. R., 54.) This case, as I understand it, admits this to be a New-York vessel, and that these supplies were furnished to her in her home port, and, consequently, there was no lien upon the vessel, and no proceedings *in rem*. could be taken in the Admiralty Courts. It remains to be considered whether our Courts of Admiralty had jurisdiction in a suit *in personam* to enforce payment of this claim for supplies. There can be little doubt on this subject, and I will content myself by simply referring to the following authorities in our own Courts, which fully sustain it: *General Smith*, 4 Wheat. R., 438; 12 Wheat. R., 611, 7th ed., 395, 10th ed., 473; 6 How. U. S. R., 344; 3 Mason R., 94; 10 Wheat. R., 473; 1 Sumner R., 157; 4 Mason R., 196. The admiralty jurisdiction in a suit *in personam* does not depend upon the question of lien. (Marthall vs. Bazin, 8 N. Y. Leg. Obs., 342; 1 Abbott's Ad., 1; Blackford, 175.) The right of admiralty to proceed *in rem*. is cumulative in many cases, and does not exclude the remedy *in personam*. (Bevor vs. The *Fair American*, 1 Peters' Ad. R., 87.) As it is settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases referred to above (The *Moses Taylor*, 4 Wallace R., 411; the *Hine* vs. Trover, 555, 508,) that exclusive cognizance conferred upon the District Courts of the United States excludes all jurisdiction from the State Courts except such concurrent remedy as given by the common law, it follows that these proceedings *in rem*. under the statutes of this State cannot be sustained. This proceeding against this steamer by name, authorized by the statute of 1862, is a proceeding in the nature and with all the incidents of a suit in admiralty. The characteristic feature of the proceedings under this statute is that the vessel proceeded against is itself seized and impleaded as the defendant, and is adjudged and sentenced accordingly, which is just the proceedings in a Court of Admiralty in proceedings *in rem*. These views lead to the reversal of the order appealed from, and the affirmance of the order of the Special Term, or of the Judge in Chambers.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 11.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the petition of Henry Dale et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Ackerman vs. Ackerman et al.; motion granted.

Charles G. Webber vs. Louisa Webber; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 11.

Before Judge Robertson.

Boniface vs. Belyea; case settled.

The Manhattan Brass Manufacturing Company vs. Sears; case settled.

Janeway vs. Garners; case settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 11.

By Judge Brady.

Jay vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; motion denied.

Same v., Same; order granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following-mentioned wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Simon Heinemann, Francis C. Rupp, James Farrell, Eisar Aug. Roberts, Cortland Van Rannselair, Gosh Loy Dethlefs, Chas. M. Walcot, Jane Traphagen, Edward H. Senior, Daniel Cashman, Eliza Turner, Esther Turner, John Rourke, John H. Saffen, C. F. E. Stohlmann, Thos. B. Berry, James D. Haring, Andrew Casey.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on estates as follows: Mary Carley, Mary O. Mears, Geo. Duyer, Sylvester Ferry, Edith Metcalfe, Emile M. Metcalfe, Ellen Meany, John Davis, Augusta Eggeling, Wm. Forbes, John P. Morris, Hugh Martin, Mary Carroll, Joseph Meyer, Edward Riley, Caroline Oterson, Thomas Smith, Fred. K. Weber, Thos. P. Betancourt, Tim. Driscoll, Sophia L. Gnetting, Patrick C. Lemon, Thos. J. Ryan, Ed. Callanan, Lisetta Kelling, Ed. M. Banks, Dennis Driscoll, Edwd. Glenn, Thos. C. Hathaway, Thos. E. G. O'Shea, Thos. O. Connor, Caroline Rothchild, Wm. Smith, Mararet Strob, Thos. K. Armstrong, Jane Johnson, Janet McBriar, Peter Tracy, John Tuomy, Christian Vogt, Thos. Warner, Elizabeth Myeth, Jane Wolfe, Thos. Bloxham, Margaret Denman, Maria Lotz.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILL PROVED.

Catharine Carter, of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted affecting the estates of Diedrich Stelljes, Chas. Zeller, Wm. Pfeiffer, Peter C. Fagan, Angeline C. Trumbull, Louisa F. Henninger, Theodore Rogers, and Barbara Volkmann, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of Guardianship were granted for Elizabeth M. A. Pomeroy and Emma W. Nostrand to Margaretta J. Willett; for Chas. S. Peters, Parmenus S. Peters, Adelia E. Peters, and Daniel M. Peters to Samuel E. Burtis, all of the City of Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

It is a well-known fact that Collector Bailey, of the Fourth District, has by his official integrity and strict dealings with the members of the whisky ring, incurred the enmity of that class of persons who desire to defraud the Government by illicitly distilling liquors or by making false returns upon such manufactures.

These parties, so the story goes, being unable to use Mr. Bailey to promote their unlawful ends, determined at length to effect his removal. To this end they raised a large sum of money, concocted a charge of bribery against the Collector and suborned witnesses to indorse their base allegations.

Information of this plot reached the subject, and he at once commenced preparations to defeat it. Securing the services of a detective officer to work up the case, he soon ascertained enough to satisfy him that a conspiracy was really in progress to effect his removal and disgrace. Accordingly, when the conspirators went before Commissioner Osborn, recently, and made affidavits charging Collector Bailey with having received bribes, the complainants were taken into custody and committed to the Ludlow-street Jail, for perjury, under a warrant issued by Commissioner Stillwell. The names of the arrested persons are withheld for the present, but will be developed next week at the examination, which, it is thought, will be rich in detail. It is said that two of them have confessed their guilt fully.

Mr. Bailey has given bonds to appear before Commissioner Osborn whenever required so to do.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Military Examining Board—Recent Changes—Twenty-second Regiment Encampment—Current News.

Adjt.-Gen. S. E. Marvin announces in Headquarter General Orders No. 16, that the Military Examining Board appointed under section 91, Military Code, by Special Orders No. 17, dated Feb. 1, 1867, is hereby dissolved. Under the provisions of section 91, Military Code, as amended by chapter 651, Laws of 1868, the following persons are hereby appointed a military board to examine into the "physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, general fitness for the service, and efficiency of such commissioned officers" as may be ordered before it for examination, viz.: Major-Gen. Henry A. Barnum, Sixth Division, President; Brig.-Gen. Joshua M. Varian, Third Brigade; Brig.-Gen. J. Henry Liebenau, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Col. Bradley Martin, A. D. C.; First Lieut. and Adj. Charles H. Hunter, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., Recorder. The members of the Board, before entering upon the duties of their positions, will conform to the provisions of section 91, Military Code, as amended, and will also be governed by said provisions in their examinations. The Board will convene for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, in the armory of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, City of New-York, on Tuesday, July 21, at 10 A. M., and will remain in session until they shall have completed said examination. They will adjourn subject to the further orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

NEW COMMISSIONS.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending July 4:

First Infantry—Drury H. Cooper, Captain, with rank from May 26, *vice* A. P. Webster, promoted; Daniel Catoir, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 22, *vice* William Barthman, promoted; Arthur Spooner, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 4, *vice* William H. Stevens, resigned.

Fourth Infantry—George H. Mott, Major, with rank from May 30, *vice* Leonard, resigned.

Eighth Infantry—John G. Barker, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 5, *vice* George Kraemer, resigned.

Ninth Infantry—Wm. Seward, Jr., Major, with rank from June 8, *vice* C. S. Strong, resigned.

Nineteenth Infantry—Officers rank from June 17. Wm. D. Dickey, Colonel, *vice* E. J. Roos, removed from district; Daniel Forbush, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* W. D. Dickey, promoted; James C. Taggart, Major, *vice* Daniel Forbush, promoted.

Twenty-third Infantry—Rodway C. Ward, Colonel, with rank from June 25, *vice* Calvin E. Pratt, resigned.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—John Eger, Captain, with rank from June 25, *vice* H. Obman, deceased.

Forty-eighth Infantry—Lawrence Robinson, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 15, *vice* Daniel D. Hartigan, removed from district; Sidney A. Hurlburt, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 15, *vice* Lawrence Robinson, promoted.

Fifty-first Infantry—Gustavus Sniper, Colonel, with rank from June 15, *vice* J. D. Hawley, resigned; Jas. Randall, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from June 15, *vice* E. C. Fellows, resigned.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Albert Marrar, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 12, 1868, *vice* Alexander Kaltenbach, removed from district.

Seventy-first Infantry—Albert Spear, Captain, with rank from June 15, 1868, *vice* S. A. Bunce, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following-named officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending July 4:

Seventh Infantry—First Lieut. Howard Waldo, July 1.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Adjt. John Hess, July 1; First Lieut. John Strauss, July 1.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Capt. Wm. S. Smith, July 1.

Fifty-first Infantry—Adjt. Geo. A. Ostrander, First Lieut. Chas. C. Lott, Second Lieut. D. Estain Remington, June 27.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Second Lieut. Cornelius Kirley, July 1.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.

During the past week a committee from the Twenty-second Regiment visited Long Branch and selected the camp and target grounds to be occupied by the regiment during their encampment in August, besides completing other arrangements. The grounds selected are in the immediate vicinity of the Stetson House, and admirably fitted for the purposes for which they are to be used. Adjt.-Gen. S. E. Marvin has transmitted to Col. Post an order of Gov. Ward, granting the application for permission for the regiment to encamp in New-Jersey, so as to avoid all questions regarding jurisdiction, and a full camp equipage has also been placed at the disposal of the regiment. We understand that Gen. Grant and a number of other prominent army officers will be stopping at Long Branch during the encampment of the Twenty-second. In connection with the encampment preparations, Col. Post has issued a circular to his command, informing them that the regiment will leave New-York on the morning of Wednesday, the 12th of August next, and proceed to Long Branch, where camp will be pitched in the vicinity of the Stetson House. The primary object of the encampment being to instruct the command in rifle practice, the time ordinarily devoted to drill will be used by company commanders almost exclusively in instructing their companies in the scientific use of the rifle. The text-book known as the *Handbook for Hyth*, is recommended as a guide. Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to this purpose and to target practice in companies, and Friday to the selection of a member (to be hereafter determined) from each company to shoot for the regimental prizes. On Saturday there will be a general competition, in accordance with regulations which will be hereafter promulgated, for the prizes for individual and company volley firing. The Wimbledon system of scoring will be used. The exercises of the day will conclude with the presentation of prizes and a grand military hop at the Stetson House. The regiment will return to the City on Monday morning at a very early hour. While in camp, the men will be supplied with breakfast, dinner and supper at the Stetson House, (hotel fare.) At as early a date as practicable, the many valuable prizes which have been offered will be exhibited to the members of the command and their friends. Each member of the command who accompanies the regiment will be assessed $15, which sum will be collected by company commanders, and no man will be allowed to participate in the rifle practice, or will receive any ticket for meals, until he has paid his assessment. A number of officers have united to guarantee the payment of any deficiency in case the assessment proves inadequate to pay the expenses of the encampment, and any surplus funds in the hands of the Paymaster, after all such expenses have been paid, will be divided among the parties assessed. If the encampment consists of a larger number of men than allowed by the Committee as the basis of their estimates, the individual expenses will be materially reduced. Every latitude for enjoyment, consistent with discipline, will be allowed, but the slightest impropriety of conduct, or infraction of camp regulations, will be severely punished.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. Francis W. Leggett announces that, in obedience to Special Orders of the Third Brigade, dated July 6, 1868, he assumes command of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. Headquarters of the regiment will be at the armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, where the Commandant may be found Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

Appointment—Charles H. Patrick, Adjutant. The Adjutant will be at the armory every Tuesday and Thursday evening to attend to regimental business. All communications will be addressed to him at the armory.

Capt. Wm. H. Cox, Capt. Howard Galpen and Lieut. St. George R. Raby are hereby detailed as an Examining Board, to examine and report to the Commandant of the regiment the fitness of those who may appear before it for promotion on the non-commissioned staff. Commandants of companies will furnish the Examining Board the name of one man from each of their commands whom they consider most distinguished for ability, soldierly bearing and strict attention to duty.

CURRENT ITEMS.

The excursion battalion of the Second Regiment returned from Boston yesterday. The battalion looked travel-worn. The members all declare they had a glorious time.

The Seventh Regiment also returned yesterday from their visit to Norwich, Conn., and marched up Broadway at 11 A. M.

Lieut.-Col. Hillenbrand, of the Fifth Regiment, has resigned.

The Seventh Regiment Excursion to Norwich, Conn.—Parade, Banquet and Promenade.

One of the most agreeable and successful pleasure expeditions ever undertaken by the Seventh Regiment was the trip to Norwich, Conn. The regiment visited the place in response to an invitation from leading citizens. On Thursday last, the men, numbering about five hundred, marched aboard the steamer *City of Lawrence*, and at 7:30 P. M. they were gliding over the Sound toward the beautiful City of Norwich. The steamer arrived at its destination at about 5 o'clock Friday morning. Breakfast was served on board, and at 9 o'clock a formal reception was tendered by Mayor Blackstone and a special committee of the citizens of Norwich. Mayor Blackstone made a neat and appropriate speech, which was felicitously responded to by Col. Emmons Clark. At 10 o'clock the regiment formed in line and marched through the city to Williams' Park, where a spacious tent had been erected for their accommodation. At 1 P. M. the regiment partook of a collation within the tent, and in the evening they indulged in a promenade concert and hop. At the collation speeches were made by Mayor Blackstone, Gen. Williams, Col. Tyler, Col. Converse, Col. Clark, Adjt. Fitzgerald and others. At 1 o'clock Saturday morning the regiment reëmbarked on the steamer, arriving home a little before noon the same day. From beginning to end the excursion was attended with the most pleasurable results. Complete system prevailed in every department. Superintendent Martin, of the Norwich line of steamboats, was on board the *City of Lawrence*, and gave his personal attention towards contributing to the comfort and enjoyment of the regiment. Capt. Lanthean, and Purser Walter F. Parker, too, were unremitting in their efforts to make the occasion replete with happy incidents. The trip was unmarred by the slightest objectionable feature from the time of the departure to the return of the regiment. The citizens of Norwich entertained their guests in a most hospitable manner. Flags were displayed from the windows, and as the regiment passed through the streets the ladies signified their appreciation of the occasion by waving handkerchiefs. The dress parade which took place at the Park in the afternoon was one of the finest displays ever made by the regiment. Several regular army officers were present and they pronounced the drill and field exercises perfect in every respect. The hop in the evening was attended by the first ladies and gentlemen of the place.

The following is the programme as arranged by the Reception Committee:

On the arrival of the steamer containing the regiment, at 7:30 A. M., a salute of thirteen guns will be fired. At 9 A. M. the Mayor and Special Committee appointed for that purpose will proceed on board and welcome the regiment to Norwich. At 9:30 A. M. regimental line will be formed on Shetucket-street, right resting on Main, the two escort companies on Main, right resting on Franklin-square. At 9:45 A. M., reception and escort ceremonies by the military. At 10 A. M. precisely, the column will march and the route will be through the following streets: Main-street to Toll Bridge and countermarch to Franklin-square, thence through Franklin to Broad, Broad to Broadway, down Broadway to Union, Union to Main, thence through Main to Washington, and up Washington-street to Williams Park. From 11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., battalion drill and field evolutions; 12:30, review by Mayor Blackstone. At 1 o'clock P. M., regiment dismissed till 5 P. M. Collation at 1:30 P. M. From 2:30 P. M. till 5 P. M., general recreation, and reception of officers and members of the Seventh and their friends by our citizens at their residences. At 5 P. M., the regiment will reassemble on Williams Park for dress parade. At 6 P. M., march to the boat to deposit arms and equipments. At 8 o'clock P. M., grand promenade concert and regimental levee; music by the Seventh Regiment Band. At 12 P. M., the regiment will march to the steamer, and leave for home at 1 o'clock A. M. Owners and occupants of houses and stores on the line of march are requested to display their colors while the regiment is passing. Drivers of vehicles are particularly requested to avoid the line of march. A squad of Police will precede the marching column.

Our citizens are respectfully requested to close their places of business from 10 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M., that all may have an opportunity of witnessing the march and evolutions of this splendid body of citizen soldiers.

THE KERRIGAN MURDER.

Inquest on the Body of Francis Kerrigan—The Result of Drinking Bad Whisky—Verdict of the Jury.

The only serious incident that took place in the city of Brooklyn, on the Fourth of July, was the murder of Francis Kerrigan, an old man who kept a boarding house near the corner of Warren-street and Underhill-avenue, who drank much whisky, beat, cut and bruised his drunken boarders, and was frequently engaged in quarrels such as are unusual in sober society. Coroner Slattery held an inquest on the body of Kerrigan, at the Court House yesterday, when the following facts were elicited from the several witnesses examined:

Mrs. Elizabeth Kerrigan, widow of deceased, testified that the murder took place about 2 o'clock on the 4th of July; that she heard her husband shout "Oh!" "Oh!" two or three times, and went out to see what was the matter, when she saw Joe Lynch standing near deceased with a pair of big scissors in his hand; that she asked Lynch what he had done; that he (Lynch) said I don't think he is hurt (meaning the deceased); that she asked him for the scissors and he handed them to her; that she then saw blood on her husband's shirt and she ran to the landlord to tell him; that she did not know that Dennison had anything to do with it, except that he was drunk and she told the policeman to lock him up; that deceased was perfectly sober at the time he was stabbed.

Andrew Gregory testified that he resided near Warren-street and Underhill-avenue, opposite to Kerrigan's house, and was painting the front of his own house when he heard shouts of "Oh! Oh!;" that on hearing this noise he looked round and saw Lynch and Kerrigan standing together in the yard, and Lynch making passes at Kerrigan; that Lynch had something in his hand, but what it was he did not see; that it was when Lynch made the passes with his hand Kerrigan shouted "Oh! Oh!" that he did not see Dennison at all in the matter; that he saw no one in the yard but Kerrigan, Lynch and Mrs. Kerrigan and the servant girl.

John Crumbly testified that on the occasion in question he heard moans in the direction of Kerrigan's house; that he went into the house and saw Kerrigan lying dead; that he came out again and followed Lynch up the street; that he arrested him, when Lynch said he had done the deed and was satisfied to suffer for it; that Lynch said that he and Kerrigan were on good terms, and that he had no reason for committing the act; he walked down to Bergen-street with him, where he gave him in charge of Officer Donnelly.

Bridget Green, the domestic in Kerrigan's house, testified that she saw nothing of the transaction, but early in the day Kerrigan had put Lynch out of the house; that after the deed was done she saw deceased in the yard with blood on his left side, and was sure he had been stabbed with the scissors in Lynch's hand.

Martin Dennison, who was arrested on the charge of killing Kerrigan, along with Lynch, testified to knowing nothing of the deed; that during the forenoon Kerrigan and Lynch had a fight in the kitchen, and he endeavored to separate them; Lynch seemed to be badly cut about the face after being put out of the kitchen by Kerrigan; Lynch then went up stairs to bed, and what happened after that he could not tell.

Dr. A. W. Shepard testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased on the 5th of July; that the organs of the body were in a healthy condition for so old a man; that there were two slight wounds on the right side, and one on the left side, the latter having struck and cut away a piece of the seventh rib and penetrated the heart a distance of two inches; a wound which must have caused death in a few seconds.

After hearing the testimony the Coroner discharged from custody Martin Dennison.

The jury then rendered the following verdict: That Francis Kerrigan came to his death from a stab-wound inflicted by Joseph Lynch with a pair of scissors on the 4th of July, 1868.

When asked what he had to say, if anything, Lynch said that Kerrigan, the deceased, had often beat, bruised and cut him and other boarders when they were drunk; that Kerrigan had so treated him on the 4th of July; that from 9 o'clock in the morning until the deed was committed they were all beastly drunk. He, Lynch, had the scissors up in his room that forenoon cutting the hair of a fellow-boarder, and that was how he came to get them. Lynch is a laborer, 36 years of age, and was born in Ireland. The Coroner committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Mistake in a Stock Speculation.

From the Springfield, (Mass.) Republican, July 10.

A pleasant story is told of a stock speculation in which a well-known citizen of Springfield, who is usually cautious as to such matters, has burnt his fingers a trifle. Some time ago, a new telegraph project was broached to him by a fellow townsman, who merely paved the way for a New-York speculator. The latter, in a very persuasive manner, informed the gentleman first mentioned that he desired to obtain the coöperation of just such men as he, at the same time representing that he (the speculator, was doing him a great favor in permitting him to take a stock that was sure to be of such great value to the possessor. Without reflecting on the matter at any great length, the gentleman appealed to subscribed $5,000. Several other Springfield men put down their names, confident that they were making a brilliant investment. Then came 10 and 15 per cent. calls, one after another, and the subscribers generally responded to them. Not so the $5,000 subscriber. He was satisfied, on a little reflection, that the scheme was a swindle, and allowed the "calls" for his cash to go unheeded. The certificates of stock were to be issued when fifty per cent. was subscribed, but after forty-five per cent. had been demanded the call ceased, and to this day the subscribers have obtained no certificates. The stock is now offered for half its paid-in value with the promise of certificates—when they are issued. The Springfield capitalists who dipped into it long ago wished they hadn't, and the one who stood out is only too happy to defend the law-suit which will probably be brought against him because he subscribed and didn't pay. What makes the "investment" rather more interesting in his case is the fact that he has usually had a remarkably keen scent for swindles, and a few years ago warned a great many of our citizens against risking money in the Charter Oak Coal Company, and in the various bogus oil companies, which afterwards proved to be rotten, just as he prophesied they would. His advice was first rate; the only trouble was he forgot in a single instance to heed it himself.

Death of an Aged Convict at Sing Sing.

A correspondent of the Syracuse *Standard*, writing from Sing Sing, says:

"An old man died in the prison hospital last week, at the advanced age of more than 70 years. He was of the most commanding presence, tall, well proportioned, large head, with high forehead, heavy eyebrows and silvered locks, and belonged to one of the best-reputed families in the country. He was left at the age of 21 with $100,000, which was a large fortune for those times. This he soon lost, as also other property belonging to the family in the heart of New-York, which to-day would be worth nearly or quite $10,000,000. He had at the time of his sentence to five years' imprisonment, a suit pending involving $40,000. He had one of the strongest analytic minds I have known, and was possessed, in many respects, of masterly powers—was a lawyer by profession, and had lived mostly in the City of New-York. There was, however, want of ballast somewhere, and he never succeeded very much at anything except getting into prison, in which he succeeded three times. For what he was here the first time I cannot just now recall, though I have sometimes heard. The second time it was for forgery in indorsing and passing a forged note, which he always claimed he supposed to be genuine when he indorsed it. The last time was for burglary, in going into a lawyer's office and taking two books, which he claimed he only meant to borrow. He always had a genial flow of spirits, peculiarly given to jokes and mischief for so old a man, and especially subject to be overtaken by misfortunes. His friends, who had long ago left him, came to see him before he died, and had his remains buried in the village cemetery, and thus passed away under the shadow of prison obscurity one who, had he been possessed of ballast of mind and moral principle, might have shown conspicuous among our men of commanding influence and power."

Strange Optical Defects—A Pair of Magic Glasses.

From the Buffalo Courier, July 9.

Among the most successful men of business in our city is a gentleman who was entirely unable to read, and did not even know his letters until after he was 21 years of age. On first being sent to school as a boy his teacher found it impossible to make the lad distinguish between A and B, and flogged him over and over again in the good old style, and finally dismissed him as incorrigibly stupid. The boy in reality had abilities far above mediocrity, but found he could not learn to read; and driven to desperation by his teacher rebelled against him, but, determining that if no scholar so far as "book-learning" is concerned, he would not be left behind in other knowledge, behaved with due diligence and propriety in all that came within his power. It was not until he had obtained his majority that, putting on a pair of spectacles from accidental curiosity, he discovered how the words and letters which always before had presented to his eyes the appearance of nothing more than blurred, indistinct masses of a grayish color, looked separate and clear, and knew how it was that he had been flogged in childhood, and had never learned to read. He availed himself of his new knowledge with characteristic promptitude.

Soldiers in Office in New-England.

In New-Hampshire the Republicans, a few months ago, after a struggle of almost unprecedented violence, elected a Union General over a Democratic Copperhead. Gen. Burnside has been elected two years in succession Governor of Rhode Island over a competitor who never saw a battle, nominated by the Opposition. A year ago, by frauds of the most shameless character, the Democracy of Connecticut elected James E. English Governor, over that gallant soldier, Gen. Hawley.

In Maine, the Governor, Secretary of State, Adjutant-General, and each year a large proportion of the members of the Legislature, are men who have seen service in the army. On Wednesday, in their State Convention, the Republicans for the third time selected one of the bravest and most efficient soldiers Maine ever sent to the field as their standard-bearer. To meet him the Democrats have for a third time nominated a man who, while Chamberlain in the supreme agony of the war led his men to victory, was inciting the Copperheads of Maine to resist a draft designed to fill the decimated Union ranks.

The Crops in the West.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 9.

The wheat harvest is progressing rapidly in the West. In many places it is over, and generally it is drawing to a close. We have no new developments as to the result. The reports, with a few exceptions confirm previous advices. We may now safely say a good crop of wheat has been secured—good in quality and good in quantity.

The weather has been decidedly hot, and decidedly uncomfortable for those who were compelled to endure it; but it gave the finishing touches to the wheat crop, and it causes the corn to grow so fast that it is making up for lost time. There have been rains, too, in the right places—not general, but here to-day and there to-morrow. Thus, throughout the West, we are having excellent weather for the corn crop; and crop prospects, altogether, are favorable.

Gen. Perkins.—Gen. Arthur Perkins, born in Barrington, left this State a poor orphan, at the age of eight years, to seek his fortune in California During his residence in that State he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Senate. During the late war he served in the First California Regiment, being at Ball's Bluff, where the Colonel of the regiment, the lamented Baker fell. Gen. Perkins also served in a Tennessee regiment, under Gen. McPherson, and lost an arm at Atlanta. He finally reached the rank of Brevet Major-General. He now returns to his native State with an ample fortune of his own accumulation, just in time to hear that, by the death of an uncle in England, he is left the additional sum of $250,000. After such a varied life it is hoped that the General will be able to take things comfortably.—[*Concord (N. H.) Patriot, July 10.*

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, on MONDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots known as

NOS. 49 AND 49½ DIVISION-ST.,
NO. 172 CHERRY-ST.,
NO. 51 HESTER-ST.,
NO. 105 SHERIFF-ST.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1868, at 11 A. M., at No. 111 Pearl-st., New-York, the following condemned supplies, viz.:

149 barrels ROASTED and GROUND COFFEE, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.

By order of C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of Adams Express Company.

ALSO.

By order of the Harnden Express Company, about 300 packages, parcels, &c., of unclaimed baggage. Also, by order of the National Express Company, about 200 packages unclaimed baggage.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY for housekeepers, hotel keepers and the trade. Over $25,000 of magnificent household furniture at public auction, on MONDAY, July 13, morning at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant five-story private residence No. 119 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; elegant parlor suites, covered with satin, brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; magnificent rosewood piano-forte, etageres, bookcases, writing desk, Turkish chairs, lounges, curtains, mirrors, paintings, bronzes, vases, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, mattresses, buffet, extension table, dining chairs, glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues early morning of sale at the house. Private men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REMAINING assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual list tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 28, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st. by 32 feet 2½ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

NOTICE.—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted under the firm name of WADE & BAKER, shipjoiners, No. 67 South-st., after this date.

JOHN BAKER.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1868.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of MONDAY, July 20, 1868, for the following materials for repair of Oswego Pier:

CLASS I.

100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square, sawed.

100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square, sawed.

CLASS II.

100 kegs Burden's Wrought Spike, 9 inch.

CLASS III.

100 cords Stone for crib filling.

The timber to be delivered on the United States land, at the head of the pier, before Nov. 1, 1868. The spike in the United States storehouse, at the pier, before Sept. 1, 1868. The stone in quantities as called for, but the whole before Jan. 1, 1869.

Bids and contracts to be separate for each class Blanks and further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

O. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances. Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, July 11, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $37 77 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.

JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES,

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.

Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TOLEDO CITY (OHIO) BONDS ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES; also, ILLINOIS COUNTY BONDS, which will pay TEN PER CENT. INTEREST on the investment, and are considered FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. For sale by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

WM. S. WHITTOCK, N. J. HAINES, Vice Pr's. | JOHN McLEAN, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

Established 1853.
Open daily from 10 to 8.
Interest from Aug 1.
Rate, 6 per cent., free of tax.
Five cents to $10,000 received.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.

Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.

Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER S. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER
BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BOYCE,
Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
A. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
(late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway.
CAPITAL $200,000 00
SURPLUS 82,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, July 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 30, of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, 13th.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, (free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK July 8, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst., free of Government tax.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free from tax.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 7th July, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, July 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable at the Bank of America to New-York stockholders on demand.

HOTELS.

UTICA, N. Y.—NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL opens July 13, Butterfield House; superb accommodations for 200 guests; daily trains for Trenton Falls; porters at all trains; baggage free. GEO. W. PEARSON, proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK, HAVE MADE A
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
IN THEIR STOCK OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ON MONDAY, JULY 13,
WILL OFFER
200 PIECES OF ABYSSINIAN STRIPES,
A SPLENDID ARTICLE FOR WALKING AND TRAVELING DRESSES,
REDUCED FROM
62 TO 31 CENTS PER YARD.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SEASIDE GINGHAMS
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AND SEVERAL LINES OF OTHER DRESS GOODS REDUCED TO
25 CENTS PER YARD.

GREAT CLOSING
OF
RICH SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will commence on MONDAY to close out their wholesale
STOCK OF RICH AND MEDIUM
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
at Retail, at a great reduction.
ENGLISH JACONETS, fast colors .... 18c.
FRENCH BEST JACONETS, fast colors .... 25c.
BEST QUALITY PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES, 25c.; worth 60c.
500 ORGANDY ROBES, $3 to $19; cost $10 to $25.
DRY GOODS FOR SUITS,
Immense variety, from 15c. to 50c. per yard.
ROBES at half cost of importation; ¾, 4-4 and 8-4
IRON FRAME GRENADINE, from 5c. upward.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
at same reduction.
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, and everything pertaining to
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
at less prices than ever.
500 PIECES WHITE PIQUE, 25c. up to finest imported.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
large assortment, at great reduction from previous prices.
200 PRINTED PIQUE ROBES, $6; cost $14 to import.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, GLOVES.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
FINE PLAID, RAYE AND BROCHE BAREGES AND POILS DE CHEVRE, only 25c. per yard.
PRINTED JACONETS, FAST COLORS AND FINE QUALITY, only 25c. per yard
EXTRA FINE FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES, 50c. per yard—in early spring $1.
FIRST QUALITY PRINTED PERCALES, 25c. per yard—recently 50c.
FRENCH PIQUES, NEW DESIGNS, FAST COLORS, 50c. per yard—early Spring price $1.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED CAPES, COLLARS, CUFFS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, MORNING DRESSES, READY-MADE SILK, POPLIN AND BAREGE STREET SUITS, FROM $15 EACH UPWARD.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, &c., &c.
Also, every description of elegant Silks, Satins, Dress Materials, Laces, Lace Shawls, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th st.

FOR SALE! AT RETAIL!
FOR CASH ONLY.
AN IMMENSE LOT OF MUSLINS.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 10c.
EXTRA MUSLINS FOR 12½c. and 15c.,
That are ALMOST AS FINE
AS THE BEST WAMSUTTAS.
YARD-WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS
WILL BE SOLD TO-MORROW
FOR 12½c., THAT ARE RICHLY
WORTH FULL 20c. A YARD.
AUCTION MARSEILLES 3s. and 4s.
AUCTION LAWNS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, SWISSES, &c., nearly half price.
IMMENSE LOTS SUN UMBRELLAS
AND PARASOLS, nearly half price.
We advise all our customers to buy Muslins, as they are rapidly advancing. Go to either store.
FOSTER BROTHERS 8th-av., near 15th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY.
J. & C. JOHNSTON
Will offer
IN FUTURE
JOUVIN'S
CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
In all sizes and colors,
AT $1 25.
All other goods reduced proportionately.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT "RUTHERFURD PARK,"
ON THE PASSAIC RIVER,
VILLA PLOTS AT PRIVATE SALE,
NINE MILES (40 MINUTES)
FROM THE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
On the Erie Railway.

For maps and particulars inquire at the hotel on the grounds, or of

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.
Or of D. E. CULVER,
No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J.

PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—House for sale, situated within three minutes' walk of the landing; house two-story and attic, built in the best manner for owner's use, with all comforts of a city house; grounds laid out with taste and extend to the water; stable, carriage house, &c.; very attractive home for $11,500. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WATER POWER AND GRIST MILL, with 27 acres, orchard, barn, shed; good house, 8 rooms; 20 miles in Jersey, on Pascack River. Apply at No. 159 Bowery. Price, $6,500.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE IMPROVED BUSINESS property, contiguous to Broadway, and between 14th-st. and Broome-st. Price $40,000; easy payment. Apply by note only to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LOTS ON 57TH AND 58th sts., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, on Boulevard, between 99th and 100th sts., 155 feet front on Boulevard; also, Madison-av. and 80th-st. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT THE NARROWS, STATEN ISLAND—Handsomely furnished, beautifully situated, immediately on the water; commanding a view of City, harbor and bay; fine grounds, stable, &c. Will be rented low, for the season or year, to a good tenant. For further particulars address Box No. 435 New-York Post Office.

AT RED BANK, NEAR THE SHREWSBURY River, a new house of ten rooms, for the very low price of $75 per month, for two months, furnished. Apply to GEORGE B. CHAMPLAIN, Red Bank.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE—TWO NEW STORES, BROADWAY and 37th-st.; lease five years, rent $600; possession immediate. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS
from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.

For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Stage Department,
No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers

JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

EUROPA .... July 18 | CALEDONIA .... Aug. 8
IOWA .... July 25 | BRITANNIA .... Aug. 15
COLUMBIA .... Aug. 1 | HIBERNIA .... Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE .... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT .... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS .... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship
SMIDT,
(Capt. H. RASCHEN,)
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
TO BREMEN,
SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $75 }
Second Cabin .... 30 } Payable in Gold.
Steerage .... 22 }

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on THURSDAY, July 16.

Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will leave SATURDAY, July 18, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent.
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER ... SATURDAY, July 18
CORTES .... NELSON ... SATURDAY, July 25

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

In consequence of sickness at Havana, the above steamship will sail direct for Sisal and Vera Cruz on present voyage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867: hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.

$3 00

Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE,
From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY;
CITY OF BOSTON,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.

Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.

FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information inquire of
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin) $1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.
MAGENTA

will leave Barclay-st. at 7:15; Christopher-st., 7:30; 34th-st., 7:45, stopping at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:15, making same landings, arriving in New-York 5:30 P. M.

Fare to West Point and Newburg, 50 cents.
Intermediate landings, 25 cents.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturdays and Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, July 12:

Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

W. GASTON, Superintendent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—RAILroad time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45 and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock, connecting with the Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.

Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. On and after TUESDAY, June 30, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW.—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1.—The elegant steamers of the Albany and Troy Line will, during the warm weather, make special trips on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., at 6 P. M., and 34th-st., North River, at 6:30 P. M., connecting with railroads for all points West and North. Excursion tickets for Saturday up and Sunday down, $1 50.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare only $1. The magnificent steamer VANDERBILT will leave THIS (Sunday) EVENING, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6½ o'clock connecting with all railroads West and North.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND KARL'S PARK.—Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN will leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

HIBSON'S SUMMER HOUSE,
HIGHLANDS, N. J.,

is now open for permanent or transient boarders. Its beautiful, retired situation, pleasant walks and shade, with the delightful river and surf bathing, render it a most attractive place for families. Steamer *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st. daily (see time table in New-York *Times*), and Long Branch and Seashore Railroad cars daily at 10:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., stopping at Highland Station. R. F. HIBSON, Proprietor.

Reference: E. S. Ralph, *Commercial Advertiser* Office, corner Nassau and Fulton sts.

Rooms for the season can be had at low rates.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)

CHARLES L. BEACH.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I., now open, pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; beautifully shaded, fine fishing, bathing, boating, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *Escort*, Pier No. 26 East River, lands passengers at the house. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the

LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—Beautiful and healthy Summer resort: pure mountain air, fine fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; stages meet the 10 A. M. train daily. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON'S, HUDSON Highlands, near West Point. Board low. Inquire of Mr. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway; WILSON & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st. JONES BENNETT.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE. Steamboat from Peck-slip at 4 P. M.; leaving Neptune House dock 7:30 A. M. Landing at Pier No. 37, each way.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WM. WHEATLEY .... Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, July 20,
SECOND SEASON
OF
H. L. BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that he will resume the presentation of Opera Bouffe, so successfully inaugurated by him last season, at the above elegant Theatre, particularly adapted to the representation of Opera, MONDAY EVENING, July 20, with Offenbach's famous

BARBE BLEUE,
(Bluebeard,)
OPERA BOUFFE IN FOUR ACTS.

produced with a splendor in mise en scene never before equaled in this country, and with a combination of talent

UNRIVALED IN THE WORLD.
First appearance of
Mlle. IRMA,
the young, beautiful and talented Premier Chanteuse, from the principal Paris theatres;
Mlle. LAMBELE,
the charming and gifted Premiere Chanteuse;
Mlle. DUCLOS,
the graceful and spirited Premiere Dugazon;
M. AUJAC,
one of the most admired Tenors of France;
Messrs. DARDIGNAC, DECRE, FRANCIS, GUIDON, &c.,
Re-engagement of
Mlle. LUCILE TOSTEE.
Messrs. LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL, DUCHESNE, EDGARD, BENEDICK, &c.,
in conjunction with the PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE OF MESSRS. JARRETT & PALMER, including Mlle. DE ROSA and Sig. COSTA.

Reserved seats may be had on and after THURSDAY MORNING July 16, at Niblo's Garden and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S
SIXTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.

Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED GARDEN CONCERTS,
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
At this beautifully situated and elegant resort.
THIS DAY, (Sunday,) July 12,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS;
Afternoon at 3½; Evening at 8,
BY THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
OF
FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS,
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR .... THEODORE THOMAS
Admission, 25 cents.
ON TUESDAY—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
THE NEW REPUBLIC
OF
EMANCIPATION.

On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, New-York, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain, at greatly reduced rates, combination excursion tickets, via Ithaca, headwaters of Cayuga Lake, Watkins Glen, Avon Springs, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Ontario steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight, to Montreal, Quebec, Gorham, Boston, Lakes George, Champlain and Memphremagog, Saratoga Springs, Mount Mansfield, White and Franconia Mountains, and all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, Canada, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway Company, No. 241 Broadway, New-York, Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and through the ticket agents at the principal hotels.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.—

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities.
Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

A FIRST-CLASS PARTY CAN BE ACcommodated with board 1½ miles from Rahway Station; farm of 60 acres, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; use of billiard table and piano; also accommodation for horses and carriages. Inquire at the station, Rahway, or of H. BURCH, No. 226 Washington-st., New-York.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

AT PORT JERVIS, THREE HOURS' ride from New-York, near depot, first-class board for gentlemen and their families, pleasantly situated, shady and cool; terms moderate; plenty of fresh milk and vegetables; good boating, hunting, fishing, &c. Address D. S. VANCE, Port Jervis, N. Y., or No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distant [illegible] miles from New-York, via New-York and [illegible] Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of [illegible] six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. O. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT, at No. 34 Clinton-place, 8th-st.—This house has just been thoroughly renovated. Single and suites of rooms, splendidly furnished, with board. The location is very desirable; the University cars pass the door every three minutes.

WANTED—BOARD WITH PARTIES SPEAKING French. Private family where no other language is spoken preferred; no objection to Brooklyn if near Wall-st. Ferry. Address FRENCH, Box 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, and board for two only $16 a week; fifteen minutes from Central Park, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

AT NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE experienced dry goods salesmen, who have an established trade which they can influence.

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JAMES E. HAYES .... Lessee
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THE LIVING SENSATION.
"Coolest theatre in town." Ice water on draught. Gratuitous fanning.
Nineteenth week of G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The renowned pantomimist and comedian,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as .... CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY HUMPTY | A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. | DUMPTY. DUMPTY.
HUMPTY HUMPTY | DUMPTY. DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY.

NEW TAMMANY HALL,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
GRAND PUBLIC INAUGURATION.
A PROMENADE CONCERT
Will be given on
SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1868,

Under the sanction of the Grand Sachem and the Members of the Society, the proceeds to be devoted to Benevolent purposes, upon which occasion the following

DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
Will appear in the subjoined
POWERFUL PROGRAMME:

PART I.
Overture, "Otello," .... Rossini
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Ballad, "Ma Mère," .... Blumenthal
MR. GUSTAVUS F. HALL.
National Song, (by desire,) "The Union and the Constitution," .... Widdows
MR. A. MATTHISON.
Selection, "La Grande Duchesse," .... Offenbach
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Grand Aria, "La Favorite," .... Donizetti
MME. BAGEARD.
Ballad, "The Wanderer," .... Schubert
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Aria, "He was Despised," .... Handel
MISS FANNY STOCKTON.
Composition, "Heaven in the Valley," .... Reincke
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Ballad, "The Exile," .... Keller
MR. W. H. DAVIS.
Piano-forte Recital, Fantasia from "Semiramide,"
MR. HARRY SANDERSON.
Waltz, "Memento," .... Strauss
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

AN INTERMISSION OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.
Selection, "La Belle Helene," .... Offenbach
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Ballad, "Eventide," .... Gumbert
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Song, "Flee to Heaven,"
MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE.
Aria, "Va dis Elle," .... Meyerbeer
MME. BAGEARD.
Composition, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," .... Balfe
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Ballad, "Star of the West," .... Brougham
MR. W. H. DAVIS.
Song, "The Wreck of the Emigrant Ship," .... Barker
MR. A. MATTHISON.
Overture, "Poet and Peasant," .... Suppe
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Song, "L'Adio," .... Donizetti
MISS FANNY STOCKTON.
Aria, "I Duo Foscari," .... Verdi
MR. GUSTAVUS F. HALL.
Quickstep, "Crispino e Comare," .... Weigand
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
ACCOMPANYIST .... MR. HOWARD GLOVER

The Piano used on this occasion is from the Celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Co.

Doors open at 7½. Concert begins at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Decorations and Embellishments for the Convention will remain intact.

Price of Admission .... 50 cents

No Reserved Seats.

THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON—NEW STAR COMPANY.
Pantomimes, Ballets, Farces, Burlesque, Negro Acts, Songs, Banjo Acts, Acrobats, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—NEW OPERA HOUSE.
CROWDED. FUN. SUCCESS.
EUGENE'S
EUGENE'S
African Ballet Troupe in Grand Divertissement.
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
HORN. SEYMOUR. EMMETT.
DAN BRYANT.
FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.
Steamboat Race. Terrific Explosion.
14th st. (Bryant's Minstrels.) 14th-st.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY & CO.'S NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
NOW PUBLISHING,
"HOUSEHOLD MUSIC,"

A collection of popular vocal and piano-forte music in elegant books, 40 cents each, printed on the finest toned paper, from entirely new type; each number with illustrated cover and a full page illustration, and intended as a companion series to Boosey's "Musical Cabinet."

Now ready:
No. 1. Fifteen Household Songs .... 40 cents
No. 3. Thirty Sacred Songs .... 40 cents
No. 4. Nine Gems of Piano-forte pieces .... 40 cents
No. 5. Ten Gems of Piano-forte pieces .... 40 cents
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NEW NOS. OF "MUSICAL CABINET."
No. 113. Schumann's Celebrated Album for the Young, 43 characteristic pieces .... 50 cents
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No. 101. Seven Sets of New Dance Music by Strauss .... 50 cents

Messrs. BOOSEY & CO. beg to inform the trade and public the reprinted Nos. of the "Musical Cabinet" will be ready for delivery early this week. A supplement to Boosey & Co.'s Catalogue of Cheap Musical Publications is now ready, free on application.

BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 75 University-place, between 13th and 14th sts., over Holmes' piano warerooms; instruction on the piano $5 per quarter; private tuition $10. Applications received daily except Tuesday and Friday.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM FOWLER, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BERAN and SAMUEL TRISCHET, of the City, County and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them individually, who have been both, as members of the firm of S. Trischet & Company, and individually adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the said Joseph Beran; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or to either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Register, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger.
JULY 11, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Great bargains are now offering to close out the Spring stock for the next ten days.

Over $800,000 worth of Carpets and Furniture reduced 25 to 33 per cent., at the most extensive establishment in the United States.

H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 496 and 498 8th-av.,
Nos. 267, 269, 271 West 35th-st., adjoining.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to furnishing hotels and country boarding houses.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A large and well-located City hotel, now doing a first-class business; the house has been newly furnished and is in complete order; none but principals and parties having at least $75,000 in cash need answer. Address, with real name and references, A. T., Box No. 1,917 Post Office, New-York.

THE PROPRIETOR OF ONE OF THE best hot-air furnaces in use, which has been extensively introduced, desires a partner. Address FURNACE, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

$3,000—PARTNER WANTED TO JOIN equally in an agreeable business; no risk; $10,000 can be made in six months. Inquire at No. 116 West 22d-st.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Waiting for the Nominations—How they are Received—Mark Antony and Horatio Seymour—Mr. Greeley and his Advice to the Clerks—The Osage Treaty and What its Friends say of it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, July 9, 1868.

Thursday morning—waiting for the verdict—the verdict of the great unwashed, unterrified, unlucky, uncomfortable Democracy in Convention assembled. Hotels are thronged with eager crowds of anxious small-priced politicians "waiting to know, you know." Hotels with telegraph offices convenient to those entertaining places where beverages, cooling or otherwise, are dispensed to bibulous bystanders for a reasonable consideration, seem to be the most highly favored so far as numbers are concerned.

But your true politician in search of information does not suffer himself to be pent up in the restricted Utica of a single hotel. He saunters from Willard's to the Ebbitt; thence to the Kirkwood, thence to the Metropolitan, National, Seaton and around to the place of beginning. He reads the bulletins, identically the same, in each hotel, copies them once or twice, and even while knowing that he has the latest possible news will turn to each bystander with an imploring "What is there from New-York?" He fairly beseeches somebody to tell him something. He is not particular whether it be truth or falsehood, if only he may not have heard it before.

The papers, of course, take advantage of this inordinate hungering and thirsting after knowledge, and send out extras semi-hourly. The newsboys have received large accessions to their enterprising corps, and legions of these modern Mercuries—in costumes, sadly unclassical, however—run yelping their wares in tones somewhat above the childish treble.

One Americanized GAVROCHE, with a coat-tail resembling in raggedness a map of the coast of Maine, showed a business capacity which, if sedulously pursued through life, may enable him to make his mark in the world, or possibly in some secluded retirement shut out from the world. Your humble servant innocently aided in the exhibition by bartering for the last edition of the *Star* just as he, your obedient servant, was taking a street car for the suburbs. It proved to be an early edition that the little scamp had brevetted into a late one. Humble servant had to disembark and compel the shrewd youth to correct the mistake, which he did by giving the fith and last edition of the day previous. That enterprising youth may some day fill a high and responsible position in the Internal Revenue service if he improves in such high moral business attainments.

More news! Stand aside and listen! "On the twenty-second ballot HORATIO SEYMOUR was nominated by Gen. GEORGE W. MCCOOK *and* acclamation"—synonymous terms. A young novice in politics, near the operator, and who still retains implicit confidence in the words and assertions of politicians, asseverates that it is impossible—the wires were in error—for SEYMOUR had *pre*-emptorily declined. So the next man, to make sure of the matter, said it was FILLMORE, and by the time the news had reached the outside crowd it was perverted to GILMORE, which, by the way, is the name of a popular young Baltimorean who patiently sat three years in a Confederate saddle; *vide* his book.

But the name soon appeared in print—in large type, too—and was no longer a matter of doubt. And just then people began to suspect that they saw something invisible to the mental eye prior to that moment. Of course this was not all the work of crafty wire-workers. Oh, no! And of course Mr. SEYMOUR has no ambition to be President. Not he! And of course, during the pending campaign there would be no Democratic Mark Antony saying with a significant wink of the left eye, and *mutatis mutandis*:

"You all did see, that on the Lupercal,
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrice refuse. Was this ambition?"

In brief, the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR is received here with more satisfaction by the Republicans than by the party whose standard-bearers they must, for the time being, be.

Not for reason of any particular objection to either candidate that the Democracy may have, but from a feeling that they cannot, outside of the State of New-York, command an enthusiasm that will extend beyond the party proper. Of all men before the Convention HENDRICKS, of Indiana, is personally the most popular here, and if nominated, would, in the opinion of the best-posted, have secured a larger electoral vote than any man named.

As for Mr. CHASE, the very few accessions that he could have brought to the Democracy would have been more than balanced by the defections in their own ranks. Perhaps Mr. CHASE is sincere—reason the unterrified—and perhaps he simply wants to spite GRANT; perhaps he believes in the principles of the Democracy, and perhaps he merely accepts them.

"I'm afraid," said a priest to a man affecting Catholicism, "that you are not a true Catholic. Do you really believe in the Seven Sacraments?" "Seven, your reverence! I believe in *eleven* sacraments!" The wily priests of the Democracy seem to think that while the Chief Justice may believe, he believes a little to much for them.

There was an outburst of real demonstrative joy among the thousands of clerks in tho Departments over the nomination of Mr. GRISWOLD for Governor of your State. It is highly probable that this was tinged with an hostility toward Mr. GREELEY for the part he took in defeating the extra-compensation bill in which all are so deeply interested. Mr. GREELEY has, on divers occasions, volunteered advice to the clerks on the sin of holding office, and to-day they facetiously retaliate with questions like these: "Is it possible that the philosopher who believes that the business of State should be promptly attended to, and at the same time that nobody ought to attend to it, really aspires to hold an office?"

"Why not invest a dollar and half in a pick ae, squat on the first unoccupied quarter section of public land, teach school in Winter, raise sod-corn in Summer and protect the said corn from the ravages of birds by personally appearing in the terrifying character ascribed to him by Mr. STEVENS?"

But aside from this feeling against Mr. GREELEY, there is sincere satisfaction expressed at the action of the State Convention in the selection of candidates.

A few words respecting the Osage treaty. It is simple justice to say that the parties instrumental in effecting this treaty, challenge and court a full investigation into all the circumstances connected therewith, feeling confident that with certain amendments desired by them, the treaty will be at an early day ratified, should such investigation be allowed. They allege, with great confidence, that the treaty is the best that could be made for all concerned—that the lands are not of the extravagant value that rumor has attached to them, the greater part being alkali lands; that neither promises nor intimidations were used to induce the Indians to sign the treaty, and that the great hue and cry raised against it has emanated from the disappointment of speculators who have vainly sought to possess themselves of the land for simple selfish purposes. One thing is certain, the expressions of opinion of the best-informed citizens of Kansas show, despite representations to the contrary, that public sentiment there is decidedly in favor of the ratification of the treaty. POTOMAC.

A Young Girl Murdered.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says an intense excitement has been created in the vicinity of Philipsburg by the murder of a young girl named NETTIE JOHNSON, by a man named WILLIAM GOULD. She was on her way home along the Morris Canal on Wednesday evening, when she was accosted by GOULD, and he was seen to accompany her. Nothing was seen of the girl from that time until the Friday following, when her dead body was found in the canal, near the spot where she was last seen with GOULD. A *post mortem* examination was held, which revealed the fact that her person had undoubtedly been outraged, and marks of violence were discovered on various parts of her body. GOULD was arrested, and is now confined in the jail at Belvidere.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yacht Race in the Bay.

A spirited rivalry has existed for some time past between the Brooklyn Yacht Club and the Bayonne Yacht Club as to the sailing respective qualities of the sloop-rigged yachts of each fleet. It recently culminated in a challenge from the former club to the latter, the Brooklyn Club offering to match their yacht the *Martha*, against the yacht *Mattie* of the Bayonne Club. This was accepted, and it was agreed to have three races, the purse being $500 a side in each race. Yesterday the first race took place. The course was about eighteen miles long, commencing at the anchorage of the Bayonne Club, off Saltersville, New-Jersey, and taking in Coney Island Point, thence to wind round a boat stationed off buoy No. 9, and thence to the starting point. The *Mattie* was sailed by J. R. ELLSWORTH, and her competitor by J. VAN BUSKIRK. The *Mattie* was allowed 70 seconds, her dimensions being two inches less in length than that of the *Martha*, which is 26 feet long. A spanking breeze sprung up soon after the vessels started, which caught them under full sail, and sent them buoyantly careering along down the Bay. They were followed by steamer *Alice*, which had the judges on board. The *Mattie* was leading until she arrived opposite Owl's Head, where she was passed by the favorite of the Brooklyn Club, which subsequently kept ahead until the race was ended. There was very little lead between the two yachts at any part of the contest, and the close found the *Martha* a winner by one minute and fifteen seconds. The official time of the race was 5 hours 42 minutes, and 34 seconds.

Base Ball.

STAR VS. INDEPENDENT.

These Brooklyn Clubs played their return game together yesterday on the Capoline grounds, the result being the success of the Stars, as will be seen by the following score:

INDEPENDENT.	O.	R.	B.	STAR.	O.	R.	B.
Lewis, l. f.	4	2	1	Rogers, s. s.	1	8	7
Noyes, s. s.	5	1	1	Manly, 3d b.	2	5	7
Edwards, c. f.	2	3	2	Brown, r. f.	6	1	3
W. Brown, 2d b.	3	2	1	Worth, c. f.	3	4	4
A. Brown, 1st b.	4	1	1	Johnson, l. f.	3	4	4
McCoskey, 3d b.	2	3	2	Sullivan, p.	3	5	4
Bates, p.	3	1	2	Wickham, 1st b.	3	3	5
Fenniman, c.	4	0	1	Macdiarmed, 2d b	4	4	3
				Thomson, c.	2	5	5
Total	27	13	11	Total	27	39	41

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Independent	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	3—13
Star	4	3	0	2	2	4	15	4	5—39

UMPIRE—Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Hartshorne and Sterling.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and ten minutes.

The Atlantics play at Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, and with the Eckfords on Friday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BROADWAY STAGE PICKPOCKETS.—On Friday evening as Mr. EDWARD D. COPE, of the northwest corner of Broad and Samson streets, Philadelphia, was riding down town in a Broadway and Bleecker-street stage, he found the omnibus quite crowded. When the vehicle reached the corner of Park-row and Beekman-street, Mr. COPE attempted to get out, but was prevented by two men standing in the doorway, whose names were subsequently ascertained to be ANDREW WATSON and JOHN CAMPBELL. These men, aided by JAMES E. TWINE and JAMES MORGAN, *alias* Bell, jostled Mr. COPE, and so distracted his attention, while one of the gang abstracted his wallet, containing $55 50 from his pocket. The Philadelphian missed his wallet a second or two after the larceny had been committed, and called on Officer WORDEN, of the Second Precinct, for assistance. Mr. CHARLES T. SMITH, of No. 1,324 South Broad-street, Philadelphia, was also a passenger in the omnibus, and as he saw the pocket-book passed from TWINE to MORGAN, the officer arrested all four of the gang, and locked them up in the Beekman-street Police Station-house. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday morning, the officer stated that the missing pocket-book had been found, with the contents intact, near the seat occupied by MORGAN, to whom it had been passed. The accused were remanded for examination.

STEAMBOAT THIEVES ARRESTED.—Officers MURRAY and MOONEY, of the City Hall Police, arraigned THOMAS LEWIS, JAMES SREWART, JOSEPH MURPHY, JAMES MUNDAY and CORNELIUS LEAVY, whom they had arrested on complaint of HENRY HAYWOOD, a resident of Gardner, Mass. Mr. HAYWOOD stated that on Friday night he was on board the steamer *City of New-London*, on his way to New-York, when his stateroom was entered by thieves, and his gold watch, valued at $200 and $150 in cash stolen from his clothing hanging up near his berth. When the boat touched her New-York dock Mr. HAYWOOD informed the policemen on duty of the robbery, and they proceeded to make a search through the steamer before any of the passengers landed. The missing watch was picked up on the deck near where the prisoner STEWART was standing, and this fact led to the arrest of the entire gang, who are alleged by the Police to be well-known characters. Several other passengers were also robbed of small sums of money on the *City of London*, but none of the missing money was recovered. The prisoners were granted an examination during the afternoon, and committed for trial.

MISSIONARY WORK.—The Sabbath School Missionary Society of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, (near Grand-street,) employs as a missionary to assist the pastor, an indefatigable laborer, formerly connected with the American Tract Society—Rev. J. P. LESTRADE. The work accomplished by that gentleman for the past six months will appear in the following figures: Number of visits, 2,438; instances of prayer and religious conversation, 782; visits to the sick, 281; number of religious meetings held, 70; number of persons attending the meetings, 485; number of children not attending Sabbath School, 207; number of children induced to attend Sabbath School, 192; number of persons not attending church, 925; number of persons induced to attend church, 154; letters written for the poor, 55; funerals attended, 8; number hopefully converted, 20; number united with the Church, 12; temporal aid given to families, 119; consisting of individuals, 456. These visits have been principally to the residents of the Tenth Ward, but have also reached portions of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards.

POLICE ITEMS.—JOHN RODGERS, aged sixty, a resident of Fort Washington, was run over by the Albany express train going north, and was seriously injured....The Police made 1,841 arrests last week, an increase of 75 over the preceding week....MICHAEL MOLONEY, a laborer, living in One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, near Kingsbridge road, fell while at work on the Croton Reservoir, and broke a leg. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital....Officer MCCULLOUGH, of the mounted force, arrested JOHN DUNN, a mason, for attempting to commit a burglary in the residence of WM. D. CRONK, of Yonkers. The fellow made a desperate resistance, but was finally overcome....An infant, aged two days, was picked up yesterday morning in the hallway of tenement house No. 87 Bayard-street, and handed over to the Police....EDWARD MACY, of No. 48 West Seventeenth-street, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The wounds are not of a dangerous character, though severe. Jealousy of his wife was the motive.

BOAT RACE.—A match took place yesterday afternoon between Mr. SWAN, of the Atlanta Club, and Mr. WHITE, of the Gulick Club, for a cup valued at $500. The contestants pulled three miles round a stake-boat in seventeen feet-working boats. A start was effected about 5 o'clock, and SWAN got a lead of about three lengths, owing to WHITE's having nearly caught a crab. SWAN had it all his own way, and just before they came to the stake-boat, WHITE gave up, leaving SWAN to pull over the course alone. The course was nearly four miles, and made in 33 minutes and 55 seconds. A muffin race was pulled afterward between Mr. NOYES and Mr. COFFIN, and eventually won by the latter.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.—Mrs. MARY ANN GRAUFIELD, of No. 194 Elm-street, made complaint before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, against SAMUEL B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, alleging that he had possession of her child, a boy aged 7 years, against her will and consent. A warrant was issued in the case, as the mother stated her belief that the boy would be sent out of the State of New-York, and the child was brought before the Magistrate during the afternoon and handed over to the custody of the mother, pending a further examination into the case.

IN THE CROWD AT TAMMANY.—PATRICK RIEL, of No. 43 Spring-street, in the performance of his duty as a faithful disciple, attended the mass meeting at Tammany, Friday evening, and while in the crowd felt a tug at his watch, and seized a hand that contained the chain. The hand was extricated, and he caused the arrest of one JAMES DUNN as the owner of the purloining digits. DUNN was arraigned before Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, when he said that he was entirely innocent, and RIEL entirely mistaken. DUNN was, however, held in $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

THE KNIFE.—ALFRED C. BRUSH, of Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, caused the arrest of ISAAC DAVIS by officer BEATTY of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, (Broadway Squad) on a charge of having assaulted him with a knife on the breast and left arm, during a quarrel in Broadway, in relation to business affairs. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, DAVIS was required to give bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge at the General Sessions. DAVIS acknowledged using the weapon, but insisted it was only in self-defence. He is a native of Tennessee, and a resident of Indianapolis, Ind.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—There was a numerous attendance of the German lovers of music and the dance last evening at Jones' Wood, on the occasion of a concert given by the members of the Arion and the Liederkranz Societies. The music, instrumental and vocal, was varied in its character, and excellently rendered, and was heartily applauded throughout. After the concert there was a "hop," which was indulged in by the company until midnight. The proceeds of the affair are to be presented to Mr. CARL BERGMANN, whose recent moneyed losses have produced this most satisfactory exhibition of practical sympathy on the part of his friends and fellow-musicians.

THE HEAT.—MICHAEL TURPEN, of Congress-street, Brooklyn, was seized with illness in First-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital....BARTHOLOMEW REARDON, of Spring-street, was seized with illness and sent to Bellevue Hospital....JOHN WILSON, of No. 75 Vandam-street, was taken ill in Carmine-street, and sent home by the Police....R. V. BRUEKEN, of No. 46 Chrystie-street, was seized with illness at No. 226 Grand-street, and died on his way to Bellevue Hospital....A child died suddenly on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue....DANIEL DALTON, aged 65, of No. 154 Ludlow-street, was sun-stricken while sitting in the doorway of No. 102 Bowery. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

STEALING REVENUE STAMPS.—Mr. ANDREW J. DOTCHER, of No. 24 Broad-street, caused the arrest of GEORGE HICKS, his employe, aged 18, on a charge of stealing $45 of Internal Revenue stamps from the office. The boy, who resides in Hoboken, confessed his guilt, and stated that he had sold the same for a small sum of money to MARY O'NEIL, aged 60, and proprietor of a book-stand on the corner of Nassau and Wall streets. The boy was locked up for trial on the charge of larceny, and MARY for receiving stolen goods with guilty knowledge.

COÖPERATIVE BUILDING BANK.—The first annual general meeting of shareholders of Section No. 1 of this Association took place on the 10th instant, at 1 P. M., when the audited balance sheet was presented. The report of the year's operations appeared to be eminently satisfactory, the profits being considerable, and there being no losses or arrears. A dividend of $4 per share was declared and paid to all, whether borrowers or investors, and a balance of $61 carried to the credit of the next year's profits.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR'S COUNTERFEIT PRESENTMENTS.—Yesterday Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. BLAIR, the nominees of the Democratic Convention, favored Mr. BRADY, the photographer, with sittings for their portraits. Mr. BRADY has also been so fortunate, during the sessions of the Convention, as to obtain pictures of Govs. Parsons, Price, Stevenson, Perry; Gens. Green Clay Smith, Wade Hampton, Gorman, of Minnesota, and the Chairmen and other prominent members of the Convention.

CRICKET.—Two first-class matches will be played on the St. George's Cricket Ground, Bergen Hill, N. J., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th insts. On the 13th and 14th, St. George's First Eleven *versus* a selected eleven of the officers of the garrison of Lower Canada. On the 15th and 16th, a picked eleven from Philadelphia Clubs and St. George's Club of New-York *versus* a selected eleven of the officers of the garrison of Lower Canada.

NINTH WARD SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting was held at the Delemater House, corner Tenth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, last evening, to organize a Seymour and Blair Campaign Club. JOSEPH FENDEN was appointed temporary Chairman, and explained the object of the meeting. After a few remarks from Mr. HAYES the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening next, when a permanent organization will be effected. About fifty members have already enrolled their names in the Club.

THE BAKERS.—The New-York Protective Journeymen Bakers' Benefit and Benevolent Society held their regular quarterly meeting last evening at No. 212 Bowery, the proceedings being strictly private. The Secretary stated, however, that no business of importance was transacted beyond routine proceedings. The members desire it to be understood that this Society has no connection with any other organization on a strike.

BUTTER STOLEN.—JAMES LIND was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, on the complaint of DICKSON & LEES, of No 783 Third-avenue, who accused him of having stolen a tub of butter from their wagon on the corner of Chambers and Greenwich streets. The prisoner denied all felonious intent, and declared that he only wished to prevent the melting of the butter. He was committed for trial, however.

CLOTHING STOLEN.—THEODORE J. WEAVER was yesterday arrested at No. 106 Clinton-street by Officer BROOKS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, upon a charge of stealing ladies' wearing apparel, valued at $188, from the house of ROBERT S. ELDER, No. 58 Suffolk-street, where he formerly boarded. WEAVER was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY at the Essex Market Police Court, where he confessed his guilt, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A TILL-TAPPER.—JOHN FORD, 26 years of age, a native of Ireland and a carpenter, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, to answer the complaint of JOSEPH HILL, of No. 10 Burling-slip, who accused him of having stolen $41 worth of United States notes from the till of his employer, in the basement of the above number, and thrown the money on the floor. The prisoner was held for trial at the General Sessions.

TOO MUCH LAGER ABOARD.—ARCHIBALD H. CAMPBELL, No. 347 West Thirtieth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, who was found with two horses attached to a large wagon loaded with fifty-six kegs of lager-beer. The load was adjudged too heavy, and the animals being moreover liberally provided with galls and sores, SCHNEIDER was held by Judge DODGE for cruelty to animals.

THE FIRE ENGINE BOILER EXPLOSION.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the remains of COLIN LIGHTBODY, who died from injuries received on the 18th ult. by the explosion of the steam fire engine boiler in the Bowery. The same evidence obtained in the other cases was used, and a similar verdict rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, over the remains of an unknown man found drowned in the East River near that institution. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered, and the remains sent to the Morgue for identification.

AN OBSTINATE PATIENT.—On Thursday last, JOHN HUBERT had his hand lacerated by the movement of a circular saw in the kindling wood factory on the corner of Eleventh-street and Avenue D. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he refused to allow amputation to be performed, and death ensued from mortification.

ROBBED BY AN ABANDONED WOMAN.—JOSEPH MORGAN, of No. 38 Market-street, accompanied MARY KELLY, a native of England, aged 29, to her room in Worth-street, and after remaining in her company for a short time discovered the loss of $40 in cash. MARY was arrested, and Justice DOWLING yesterday held her for trial in default of bail.

OFF FOR PORTLAND.—Hons. JOHN A. BINGHAM and E. G. BLAINE left here yesterday to attend the Republican State Convention at Portland, Me., on Wednesday. Gen. SICKLES leaves to-day, and will address the Soldiers' Convention at Portland, which is held on the same day with the State Convention.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 9:30 o'clock last night, MARY HENRY, aged 28, of No. 61 Chrystie-street, attempted suicide by swallowing laudanum in front of No. 232 Canal-street. The laudanum vial had been furnished by ALBERT DUNG, of No. 61 Bowery. She was sent to the New-York Hospital and the proper restoratives applied.

FATALLY INJURED.—Coroner KEENAN held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of ADOLPH FRITZ, a German butcher at No. 203 Wooster-street, who was cut on the groin on Thursday by his knife slipping from the meat block. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. HIGBIE, who is proprietor of a grocery store at the corner of Jay and High streets, rushed to the Forty-second Precinct Station House in hot haste last evening, and told Capt. JACOBS that on Friday evening a colored woman went to his store and purchased a bundle of wood, for which she paid and went her way. Soon after she went out he discovered that a roll of bills amounting to "between $600 and $700," and a check for $80, which, a few minutes before the colored woman's advent, he had placed in his money drawer, had disappeared, and that circumstances over which he had no control prevented him from reporting the loss sooner. Capt. JACOBS did not know the colored woman in question, neither did Mr. HIGBIE; the Captain did not know anything about the roll of bills, and as the colored woman has not turned up since to report progress, Mr. HIGBIE remains unhappy and impatient.

A POISONOUS PRESCRIPTION.—A rather singular looking and acting personage called at the residence of Mr. AUFMANN, No. 228 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and represented himself to Mrs. A., as a physician, looked at her little boy, and on leaving, handed a prescription to the youth. On taking the prescription to a German druggist, it was pronounced to be a deadly poison. What object the strange visitor could of had, Mr. AUFMANN is at a loss to conceive.

A PRISON DESPERADO.—PADDY WELSH, a vigorous burglar and a persistent jail-breaker, having once escaped from the Kings County Penitentiary by traveling through about 400 feet of sewer, made another effort to escape from the prison van on his way back to the Penitentiary yesterday afternoon. He did not succeed, but assured the driver of the van and the keeper of the prison that he was bound to effect his escape, sooner or later, and that certainly he would not bide the time of the authorities.

MASONIC CONSECRATION.—This afternoon, the plots recently purchased at Cypress Hill Cemetery by the Williamsburg Masonic Board of Relief, will be consecrated with appropriate ceremonies. The Lodges intending to take part in the consecration will assemble at Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, at 1 P. M.

LARCENIES.—MARGARET LAWTON, supposed to be a professional thief, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days, by Justice VORHIES for stealing wearing apparel, &c., from the residence of GEORGE MEYER, No. 62 Second-street, E. D.....JOSEPH MORRIS, 17 years of age, was held for stealing a carpet bag containing books.

FALL OF A CHILD FROM A THREE-STORY WINDOW.—CHARLES E. OXLEY, a child 3 years of age, residing at No. 210 Schermerhorn-street, fell from a third story window last evening, and, it is feared, was fatally injured.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—The Police of the Forty-fourth Precinct yesterday arrested JOHN MCCUE, on the charge of being implicated in a burglary at No. 151 Elliot-place, several days ago. He was committed to answer.

CASE OF SUN-STROKE.—PETER THAVELIN, a Swede, 25 years of age, was overcome by the heat yesterday at the corner of Third-avenue and Nineteenth-street, and fell down in a grocery store. A physician said the case would probably prove fatal.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The names of the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency have been placed on a transparency, and the transparency placed in front of the Democratic Headquarters, No. 9 Court-street.

DROWNED.—JAMES H. PUGH, a boy about 14 years of age, residing at No. 40 Front-street, fell off the dock into the river near Catherine Ferry and was drowned. The body was recovered.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—The wages of the journeymen bakers in Brooklyn now range from $15 to $20 per week, and the hours of labor have been fixed at twelve out of the twenty-four.

NEW-JERSEY.

GRANT RATIFICATION MEETING.—At a meeting of the Union League of Bergen, held at that city on Friday night, resolutions were adopted approving of the nomination of JOHN J. BLAIR, by the State Convention, and alluding as follows to the present political contest for the Presidency: "That the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR, the apologist of rebellion, the defender of slavery, and the friend of murderers and rioters; and of FRANK BLAIR, whose avowed policy is armed resistance by the President to the laws of Congress, and the reëmbroilment of the Southern States, is an insult to the patriotism and intelligence of the American people, who, we confidently anticipate, will sternly rebuke such folly and presumption, by the triumphant election of GRANT and COLFAX, the soldier and the statesman of the Union."

LARCENIES.—Mrs. ANN KOHLS, a resident of New-York City, made a complaint, yesterday morning, at Hudson City, before the Recorder, in which she charged MARY SOLLUS and JOSEPH ALSTERS with having stolen a silk dress and cloak. A warrant was accordingly issued and the house of MARY SOLLUS, in Summit-avenue, Hudson City, searched for the stolen property. The cloak and dress were not found, but the officer discovered over twenty pawn tickets for various valuable articles supposed to have been stolen. MARY was arrested, but ALSTERS has not yet been taken into custody.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. MARGARET HAMMEL, residing at No. 19 Searing-street, Newark, was burned to death on Friday night. She was watching beside a sick child, when the flames from a candle were communicated to her clothes, and she was so badly burned that she died shortly afterwards. It is supposed she had been asleep when her dress took fire. The flames were first discovered by her husband, who did everything possible to extinguish the flames, but his efforts were of little avail.

NARROW ESCAPE.—While the Grove-street railroad car, of Jersey City, was passing by the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, the horse's head was struck by a locomotive, and a portion of the jaw and teeth of the animal carried off by the engine. The little boy who drove the horse jumped off to save himself.

FREAK OF NATURE.—In a recent cutting at Bergen Hill, a block of stone was found fifteen feet below the surface, in which were embedded two petrified pears.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A Mrs. MALONE was knocked down and robbed in the streets of Newark a few days since, and one of the parties implicated has been arrested.

SUNSTRUCK.—A man who works in Plain-street, Newark, was sunstruck yesterday, but by the exertions of the physician who attended him, he is now fast recovering.

COLLISION.—A collision occurred yesterday between two trains at Newark, in which a flagman was instantly killed.

A Hint to Mr. Bergh—The Headless Rooster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an exhibition in Broadway, "a headless rooster," and the public, as usual, attracted by the advertisement, are constantly going to see it to gratify their curiosity and increase the profits of the proprietors of this wonderful fowl.

It might be well for Mr. BERGH to contribute twenty-five cents and satisfy himself of the tortured condition in which this unfortunate rooster is kept. I have carefully examined the fowl, and have no hesitation in asserting that his head has been covered by the skin detached from the neck and drawn over it. The shape of the neck and action of the rooster, as well as the reluctance of the exhibitor to let spectators examine for themselves the condition of the parts should be sufficient evidence of this fact, if it were not also demonstrated beyond doubt that with warm-blooded vertebrate, life is extinct as soon as the spinal cord is severed from its connection with the brain. It will be interesting, therefore, that Mr. BERGH's attention should be called to this subject, as he, better than any one else, may spare further endurance of this cruelty to the unfortunate rooster, or demonstrate if there is any reliance to be placed on such a phenomenon so utterly opposed to established physiological laws. E.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.

Execution in Kentucky—Hanging of a Boy for the Murder of His Cousin.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

LITCHFIELD, Ky., Saturday, June 27, 1868.

Some time since I wrote you an account of the trial, conviction and sentence of PLEASANT W. SHIELDS, for the murder of his cousin and playmate, HENRY HOCKER, near Cromwell, Ohio County, Ky. Yesterday was the day fixed by the Court for his execution. On the evening before all the hotels and private boarding-houses in our town were filled with citizens from Ohio County, and yesterday, the day of execution, the people—boys, men and women—commenced arriving by sunrise, on horseback, on foot, in wagons and ox-carts, from all the adjoining counties. The crowd was variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 persons.

At 12:45 o'clock P. M. the prisoner was taken from the jail by the Sheriff and placed in a car, and then, with Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG, Baptist minister, surrounded by a strong guard, proceeded to the place of execution. At 12:55 o'clock they ascended the gallows. The minister, at the request of the prisoner, sang a song and offered a prayer. The prisoner then stepped forward untied, and spoke and talked for forty minutes, giving an account of the murder, and making full confession of his guilt. He then requested the minister to sing and pray again, which was done. He then spoke some ten minutes longer, giving the names of all the witnesses who had sworn falsely in his favor and against him. The rope was then adjusted around his neck, and at precisely 2 o'clock the door fell. He died very easily, and apparently without a struggle. His body was delivered to his father, and was carried to Ohio County, to be buried in the same burrying-ground alongside of the little boy whom he had willfully murdered.

Although he had been attended regularly from the time of his conviction until his execution, by ministers and priests, he made no profession of religion or gave any intimation of a change of heart.

It may be well to state that some ten days after the conviction of the prisoner, he made a confession of his guilt to your correspondent, in which he implicated two men and two women of Ohio County, and stated that he had been hired by the two men at $150 to kill the boy HOCKER; that one of the men paid him $50 just before he killed the boy, and was to pay him the balance in twelve months. He adhered strictly to the confession until late in the evening before his execution—the last time your correspondent spoke to him; yet, in his confession on the gallows, although he spoke near three-quarters of an hour, telling the same story he had on all former occasions, he failed to say anything about any person being implicated with him in the murder, and his last words were that he "killed the boy without any motive or cause whatever."

The Burning of the Palace Varieties in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 10.

It will be just one week ago to-morrow since a popular beer saloon attached to the Palace Varieties, on Vine-street, temporarily deprived of the substantial support of the Pendleton Escort, became aware of its own weakness, gave up all ambition, and toppling over smashed itself on the ground. It was just last night that the Palace Varieties, devoid of all support, took fire and was burned to the ground. It happened thus: At about 9 o'clock in the evening, the little blaze from a small furnace in the sealing-wax factory of GEO. P. ORR & Co., No. 176 Race-street, set fire, it is supposed, to the building in which the chemical operations were carried on, and the flame thus started, communicating to a lot of timber, fired the adjoining building, the Palace Varieties.

The Varieties building was about sixty feet long and about forty feet wide. It was built in 1864, (rising Phœnix-like from its ashes of 1863,) and fitted up as a third-rate place of amusement. The style of performance tolerated within it was of the lowest order, and meant to contribute to the enjoyment of only an ignorant class of people, who do not know what true enjoyment is. Supported by loafers, and by newsboys and boot-blacks, it flourished for a year or two, but finally declined, and has not been paying very largely, or at all, for a year past. It was owned by THOMAS EMERY's sons, who valued it at about $16,000. A miscellaneous accumulation of scenery, exacted of failing showmen who were delinquent in paying their rent, is supposed to have increased the value of the place to $18,000. The proprietors were insured to the amount of $8,000, secured in two home companies and in two agencies. Mr. ORR's loss amounts to $2,000, on which sum he has an insurance of $600 in the Miami Valley Insurance Company. Fortunately, none of the neighboring houses were damaged to any considerable extent, and, this being the fact, there is not much uncontrollable grief over the occurrence of the fire.

Chief Justice Chase and the Nomination.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10, 1868.

The Radicals are now pouring their vials of wrath upon the head of Chief Justice CHASE, and charging him with feeling keenly his disappointment at not receiving the New-York nomination. This is known to the friends of Judge CHASE to be utterly untrue. He declared, but a short time since to your correspondent, that he did not desire the nomination and deemed it unfortunate that his name should have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, in view of the great questions which were being presented to the Supreme Court for adjudication and decision. The Chief Justice remarked further, that he would be but a poor candidate for any party, as his judicial position would seal his lips on many of the most important questions of the day, and that his great regret was that he had ever allowed his name to be used in connection with any office after taking a seat upon the Supreme Bench. Such were the privately expressed views of Judge CHASE but a few weeks ago, when urged to allow his name to be used before the Democratic National Convention, and now if this gentleman has any feeling on the subject whatever it is one of gratification that he has not been forced into a position he was more than willing to avoid. It may not be out of place to add that Judge CHASE recognizes in the Democratic nominee for the Presidency a patriot and a statesman every way worthy to be the standard-bearer of the national party with which he now considers himself fully identified.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅞@94⅞ for money, and 94⅞@94⅞ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenties.....73@73¼
Erie Railway Shares.....46
Illinois Central.....101⅝

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 11.

United States Five-twenties open at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 11—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet, and the sales of the day will not exceed 9,000 bales. The following are the opening figures:
Middling Uplands.....11⅜d.@11⅛d.
Middling Orleans.....11¼d.@11½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 36s. 8d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ⅌ cental for California White, and 11s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ⅌ bushel. Oats 3s. 7d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 63s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 58s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11—11:15 A. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ⅌ gallon. Sugar dull at 25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. Linseed Oil, £32 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11.

The weather to-day at London is warm and beautiful.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11—2 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅞@94⅞ for money, and 94⅞@94⅞ for the account.

American Securities close at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....73@73¼
Erie Railway Shares.....46
Illinois Central.....101⅝

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 11.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 11—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the opening quotations of this morning, viz.:
Middling Uplands.....11⅛d.@11¼d.
Middling Orleans.....11½d.@11⅝d.

The sales of the day have fallen short of the estimate made at the opening, and only foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for new mixed Western. California Wheat has advanced to 13s. 2d. ⅌ cental. No. 2 Red Western, 13s. 12d. Barley, 5s. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for common. Flour dull at 30s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is buoyant at 64s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 58s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11—2 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow 43s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Resin, 5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Petroleum is quiet at 1s. 5½d. ⅌ gallon for Refined, and 1s. ½d. for Spirits. Sugar, 26s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, 26s. 3d. to arrive. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. Linseed Oil, £32 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ⅌ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 11.

Petroleum closed at 53 francs 50 centimes ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	July 14	New-York	Hamburg.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 16	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	July 18	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
France	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Granada	July 13	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Missouri	July 16	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	July 16	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *Etna*, close at the General Post Office at 3 P. M.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Granada*, close at 9 A. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 11—*In steamship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.*—Mrs. Henry W. Hicks and maid servant, Mrs. William L. Pickering, Mr. John W. Munroe, New-York; Mr. Matthew Bartlett, Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. Nelson Bartlett, Miss Bartlett, Miss C. Bartlett and maid servant, Boston, Mass.; Mr. C. W. Benedict, Mrs. Benedict, Miss Fannie Benedict, Miss L. M. Beard, New-York; Mrs. D. M. Kearney, Lexington, Ky.; Mr. Frank C. Tucker, Miss Etta Tucker, New-York; Mrs. R. M. Robertson, Miss Mary Cash, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. James W. Winslow, New-York; Mr. Frank E. DeWolf, Mrs. DeWolf, Bristol, R. I.; Mr. S. M. Beards, Mrs. Beards, New-York; Mrs. H. M. Wilson, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Max Strakosch, Mrs. A. P. Strakosch, two children and two maid servants, New-York; Mr. William C. Christy, Mr. James D. Christy, Mr. John R. Christy, Mrs. Amanda E. Curtis, Mrs. Anna Dorsey, Miss Clemence C. Christy, Mrs. Amanda S. Curtis, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. John L. Moore, New-York; Mr. Vincent Cubells, Mrs. Cubells, Madrid, Spain; Mrs. C. M. D'Aubigne, New-York; Mr. Thos. P. Shaw, Boston, Mass.; Mr. E. Stern and man servant, New-York; Mr. G. M. Bayley, New-Orleans; Mrs. J. C. Gordon, New-York; Mr. P. J. Hickey, Mrs. Hickey, Mr. John P. Hickey, Mr. James H. Hickey, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. J. P. A. Healy, New-York; Mr. L. A. Jordan, Mrs. Jordan, Atlanta, Ga.; Mlle. Steffani, New-York; Mr. Chas. G. Chase, Mrs. Chase, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Jerome N. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Miss C. H. Garden, Miss Selina Garden, Miss Clara Garden, New-York; Mr. J. Louis Tissot, New-Orleans; Messrs. Jose Pia, Jose Regnera, Jose Caso, Havana; Mr. A. T. Hall, New-York; Mr. E. Rizzo, Philadelphia; Mr. Edward Harris, Boston; Mr. Romeo Cantagelli, Secretary of the Italian Legation; Baron Henry Von Kusserow, Secretary of the Prussian Legation; Mrs. E. D. Jordan, Miss Julia M. Jordan, Mr. J. C. Jordan, Mr. O. H. Ringot, Boston; Mr. Legrand, New-Orleans; Miss DeMaltchyce, Miss L. DeMaltchyce, Boston; Messrs. F. A. Lambert and A. Carriere, New-Orleans; Dr. R. W. Bertolet, Philadelphia; Mr. Henry Hammel, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Agustin Ariosa, Havana; Mr. H. T. Cox, New-York; Mr. J. M. DeEscoriaza, Spain; Mr. E. Rolande, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. James Gallatin, Mrs. Albert Gallatin and servant, Messrs. Albert Louis and James F. Gallatin, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Felix Govin, Matanzas; Mr. Arthur Peil, New-York; Mr. Manuel Calvo, Havana; Mr. F. Mourgus, Paris; Mr. T. H. Powers, Philadelphia; Mr. Churchill, New-York; Mrs. W. W. Greenough, Mr. Louis Curtis, Mr. Lawrence Curtis, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cruger, Miss Cruger, Miss Catharine Cruger, New-York; Mr. J. Albrue, Havana; Mr. E. C. Curtis, Philadelphia; Mr. Campo Allegro, Havana; Mme. A. T. Bournos, Philadelphia; Mr. H. Van Schaik, Mr. A. Baillard, Mrs. Baillard, New-York; Mr. J. M. Escoviaza, Spain; Mrs. Miller, Philadelphia; Mr. D. M. Hildreth, New-York; Mr. S. Tilton, Boston; Mr. Emelio Ponton, Mrs. Ponton, Havana; Mrs. M. Harris, New-York; Capt. Eug. Bower, France; Mr. J. G. Dietrich, New-York; Mr. J. Lalande, Mr. Henry Rochoil, Mr. Auffmordt, New-York; Mr. P. Grosholz, New-Orleans; Mr. Thos. L. Smull, Mrs. Elia Smull, Miss Eliza B. Smull, New-York; Mr. Albert L. Hayden, John B. Cobb, New-York; Mr. M. Bire, New-Orleans; D. Billon, New-York; Mr. De Broglie, Mrs. J. B. Lepretre, New-Orleans; Miss Lepretre, New-Orleans; Mr. J. J. Howser, New-York; Mr. F. Scully, Mrs. Scully, Paris; Mr. J. H. Baily Blanchard, New-Orleans; Mr. Joseph Santini, Master Malkasser, New-York; Mr. W. B. Baird, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. A. Berwin, New-York; Mr. Conde L. Benoist, St. Louis; Mr. J. R. Weatherly, New-Orleans; Mme. Crocker, Mr. Ernest Miller, New-York; Mr. J. W. Pooler, New-York; Miss McAnnesten and 2 children, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Fuentes, Mme. Fuentes and infant, Havana; Mr. H. H. C. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Boston; Mme. Garcia, Mrs. J. M. Mora, Havana; Mrs. Roger, Newark, N. J.; Mr. G. J. Walther, Miss Julia Holcombe, Boston; Mme. V. C. Vermeren, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. Perrerot, Boston; Mr. Lionel Chassin, Mexico; Mr. Leon Hugon, Mr. Jas. Conlan, Philadelphia; Mr. Auguste Lonage, New-Orleans; Mrs. Roulise, Mr. P. C. Duchochois, New-York; F. D. Sprague, Boston; Mr. N. A. Beverly, Portsmouth, N. H.; J. P. Savarins, Boston; Mr. J. Schweitzer, New-Orleans; Mr. Abraham Lindheimer, New-York; Mme. Broughton, Miss Clara Ackerman, New-York; Miss Athalie Simon, Canada; Mr. Jose Insantani, Mr. Martin Irazoi, Mr. Mamerto Irisari, Mr. Jose M. Irriarte, Cuba; Mr. E. Lopategui, Havana; Mrs. J. E. Hill, St. Louis; Mr. Nicolas Landa, Mr. Martin Equidasa, Mr. Jose R. de la Pena Pbro, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Manuel Camargo, Mr. Garelly, New-York; Mrs. Schweitzer, Miss Marchand, New-Orleans; Mrs. A. Griennard, Mme. Beller, New-York; Mme. le Cornet et enfant, Mlle. Louise le Cornet, Mlle. Henriette le Cornet, Mlle. Eugenie et Mr. Alfred le Cornet, New-Orleans; Angel Moro, New-York; Miss Antoinette de Fourcauide, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Frederick Broughton, Miss Leontine Broughton, Mme. Surgent and infant, New-Jersey; Miss Rougeau, New-Orleans; Master Moro, New-York; Mr. Jacob Dietrich, Racine, Wis.; Mr. Alexander Fucks, New-Orleans; Mr. J. M. Saux, New-Orleans; Mr. Paul Giorza, Milan; Mr. P. Frederick, Mme. Tattori, Mlle. Tattori, New-York; Mrs. J. Fischer and two children, New-York; Mr. Tattori, Mr. Hippolito, New-York; Mr. Simon Wolf, Mr. Andre Lardet, Philadelphia; Mr. Fichet, M'me Lardet, Philadelphia; Mme. Gunther, Mme. Fischet, Master Fischet, New-Orleans; Mr. Jean Duffort, France; Mr. A. Blondell, Mr. M. F. Miers, Cincinnati; Mr. Recoulon, Mr. Nicholar Beller, New-York; Mr. Rongean, Mons. F. Gaupp, Master Emil Gaupp, Fred. Gaupp, Mr. Jean David, Paducah, Ky.; Francois Rosa, Mr. Paul Lardie, Havre; Mr. Bibe, Mr. Bourdier, New-Orleans; Mr. D. Dons, Mr. F. Schmitt, New-Orleans; Mr. Jos. Burgard, New-Orleans; Mme. Cassagne, Mme. Vandervoort, New-York; Mrs. Schmitt, Miss Schmitt, New-Orleans; Mr. B. Corr, Mrs. Corr and 2 children; Philadelphia; Mrs. Lucas, Mlle. Lucas, Mrs. Pomponeu, New-Orleans; Mme. Frachet, Mrs. Jean David, Mlle. David, Paducah, Ky. Total, 264.

JULY 11—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Miss McMaster, Miss Caroline Wurts, Miss Lucy S. Wurts, Miss Alice Wurts, Maurice Wurts, wife and son, Mr. Benn, Wm. McWhirter, Mr. Thomson, James B. Mageot, J. D. Anderson, Andrew Crueg, Rev. J. D. Fulton and Rev. W. B. Wright, Mrs. Watron, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Hewes and two children, Capt. Synes, L. Nicoletti, C. G. Milit, Mrs. Mary T. Holly and T. Towner Holly, Bernard Sweeny, Lieut. Bruce, Miss Vallance and 2 nurses, Miss Husband, Rev. M. McKenna, John B. Barringer, Mr. Knowles, Dr. J. H. Douglass, B. F. Stevens, Marley H. C. Stevens, Evan Brown, wife and Master Evan Brown, H. G. Sanarby, John Matthew, W. R. Foster, Thomas Leach and 2 children, Miss R. Barthlow, Miss Anna Barthlow, Miss Mabel Bartlow, Miss Mary E. Perry, Miss Jennie Jalehart, Gen. T. J. Bartlow, Master Perry Barthlow, Miss Anna Pullian, Mrs. Bentwick, Miss Bentwick, Miss Lilly Bentwick, W. Milligan, Ross Milligan, Rev. M. Riordan, Wm. Gleeson, Mr. McKenzie, Capt. C. W. Lyons, British army; Mr. J. J. Lingham, Rt. Rev. Walshe, Lord Bishop of Sandwich; Rev. W. Flamey, W. R. Wilson, J. B. Falley, J. C. Wilson and wife, Rev. J. W. Bonham, Mr. M. Mackey and son, P. Duane, R. W. Dean, H. Kellogg, Fredk. Welton, James Warrack and son, Wm. Temple, Fredk. R. Porter, Mme. Ferrero, Thomas Welsh, wife and child, Miss Leitch, Mrs. Sanders, C. W. Scheidel and wife, G. R. Pelton, James Witton, Charles Juan, wife and child, James Dehene, Philip L. Curtin and wife, Miss Louisa Williams.

JULY 11—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool*—Rev. L. T. Burbank, wife and 3 children, Rev. G. C. Knapp, wife and 2 children, Miss R. D. Tracy, Mrs. Ely, Miss Ely and servant, John Davis, John Davis, J. J. West, James Jones, L. F. Jones, Master James Jones, Miss A. Jones, Miss Louisa Jones, Miss Charlotte Jones, Mrs. Sarah Jones, Miss Sarah Jones, Miss Martin and Miss Lizzie Jones, Mr. Mills, L. Sibour, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. James A. Hamilton, A. Monteith, Mrs. A. Monteith, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Meekin and child, Miss Jessie Dean, Miss L. B. Grant, Mrs. Docherty, N. Nosinsky, J. Farrell, J. Wright, J. H. Suck, Mr. Drinkwater, Mr. Hoffman, Rev. F. Lobdell, R. Bonynge, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lynde, R. O'Brien, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mr. Jones, W. W. Colquet, Thos. J. White, Mrs. Josephine LeGal and niece, Mrs. Ann Byrnes, Mrs. W. F. White, 3 Miss Spiveys, Mrs. L. Brookman and child, Jno. Fernandez, Com. McLaughlin, Peter F. Cummings, Mrs. George Secor and child, Miss Clara Secor, Com. H. Ward, Jr., John Gilmartin, Thomas Gilmartin, Stephen R. Williams and lady, Michael Dillon, Henry Martin, Albert G. Howe, Miss Clara Jennings, Miss Emma Jennings.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—H. D. Law and son, H. P. Bickford and wife, C. G. Mills, S. L. Mills, Mrs. Rogers, H. F. Grant, wife, child and servant, Dr. J. J. West, wife and daughter, John H. Deppish and wife, Mrs. W. A. Thomas and 3 children, Mrs. Martin, R. W. Hedly and wife, John L. Martin, M. Feist, Miss S. H. Champney, Miss Coleman, Miss S. E. Russell, Miss Sumner, Mrs. Geo. Cook, Mrs. John Cook, Mrs. Serrell, J. G. Grince, J. Caldwell, J. Jackson, J. W. Dimond, Mr. Winter, John Lerch, L. Franklin, J. H. Wade, Mr. Schonad, W. G. Irwin, L. Levy, Mrs. John C. Dutch, Mrs. J. G. Mills and 3 children, T. A. Stone, Jr., T. A. Cairns, Capt. T. Stone and wife, Miss M. B. West, Miss Clark, R. J. Larcomb, Mrs. Wm. Clark, A. L. Hartridge, T. A. Cushman and wife, J. Brown and wife, J. Sweet, J. Kaufman, W. Dater, John Forester, George Wellington, S. C. Swain, J. Lawson, J. P. Sears, W. Edwards, John Hithers, Julia A. Sullivan, L. Meyer, J. Flournoy, E. Johnson, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—G. S. Gosslain, C. L. Harding, C. Wells, Miss Pacheazi, Miss Smith, John Shipman, Jr., Mrs. Mary Heath, Miss M. Grayson, Mrs. H. Weldon, Mrs. Kissam, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Gob, J. Schumaker, A. Fernandez, John Ritn, L. A. Dodge, R. Churchill, Mrs. Broadwood and infant, E. H. Eybser, R. Schultze, J. Hogan, J. Heffron, J. Edwards, S. H. Quinn, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Farrell, John Duncan, J. Norman, J. McMahon, J. Churchill, J. Wiley.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—W. H. Peck, wife, 6 children and servant, H. P. Kernochan, S. A. Belden, M. Walton, Mr. Samapt, Mrs. Kamera and child, Mrs. Senechal and child, D. Sirera and wife, Mrs. M. Craig, Miss Craig, E. France, M. Manning, Mrs. G. Egan and child, Miss E. Maxwell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets...... 7 31 | Moon rises...11 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 40 | Gov. Island. 1 29 | Hell Gate .. 2 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steamships America, (Argen.) Borse, Montevideo, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Granada, Harris, Vera Cruz and Sisal, L. Alexandre & Sons; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; United States, Norton, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.

Ships Enoch Train, Lane, Boston, Sutton & Co.; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Pallas, (Br.,) Biddie, Belize and Falmouth Jam., Josiah Jex; Wentworth, (Br.,) Hilton, Quebec, James Edmiston & Co.; New-York, Borland, Elizabethport, James Borland; Cordelia, Le Lap, Cienfuegos, G. G. Young; Cephas Starret, Babbidge, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Adele, Lane, Baltimore, Witham & Ogilvie; Arleta, Colvard, Falmouth for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; N. M. Haven, Gilley, Malaga, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs C. M. Reynolds, (Br.,) Marshall, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Giles Loring, Pendsham, Baltimore, Brett, Son & Co.; Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) Ferris, Little Glace Bay, G. H. Brewer; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Baberi, Picton, B. F. Small & Co.; Zulieka, (Br.,) Finlayson, Summerside, Penn., R. P. Buck & Co.; Orton, (Br.,) Edgett, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; J. Blenkhorn, (Br.,) Williams, Aspinwall, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; W. H. Bowen, Mills, Bristol and Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; Juniata, Bacon, Montego Bay, Jam., B. F. Small & Co.; Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Alexandria, Bentley, Miller — Thomas; Althea, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., Goldthwaite & Overton; Sallie C. Morton, Morton, Philadelphia, Stranahan & Ferguson; H. W. Debilt, Carey, Elizabethport, B. J. Wenberg; Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; M. H. Stockton, Cordere, Wilmington, Goldthwaite & Overton; Royal Arch, Hawkins, Malaga, A. Abbott; Monteveau, Conklin, Jacksonville; Delmont, Gates, Portsmouth, N. H., G. L. Hatch; Ed. Slade, Brown, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Calvin, Clark, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Clotilda, Hart, New-Haven, Stranahan & Ferguson; George Edgar, Smith, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Sloops Emily, Allen, Bridgeport; H. M. Ridgeley, Smith, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans July 4, and S. W. Pass 5th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. July 6, 10 A. M., lat. 25 29, lon. 83 47, signalized steamship Concordia, bound W. July 10, 5 A. M., lat. 38, lon. 74, signalized steamship Henry Chauncey, bound S.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 10, 8:30 A. M., 18 miles N. E. of Cape Henry, exchanged signals with steamship Monterey, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Bremen, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen June 28, via Southampton 30th, with mdse. and 709 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 6, lat. 44 27, long. 42 22, passed bark Edward, (S. G.,) bound west; July 1, off the Scilly Islands, passed steamship Quaker City, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. and 41 passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston July 8, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Guiding Star, Howes, Aspinwall 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to North American Steamship Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Rosalie, (Ital.,) Jacarino, Leghorn 65 ds., with marble and rags to Fabricotti & Bros. Passed Gibraltar May 15.

Bark Bobsien Kingsdorf, (N G.) Moller, Rotterdam, 65 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Mincke & Wendt. Had westerly gales during first part of passage, and light westerly winds and calms the latter part; June 27, on the Banks, passed large quantities of field ice.

Brig Fred. Bliss (of Camden, Me.,) Sherman, Caibarien, 12 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to R. P. Buck & Co. Had light winds during the entire passage, and has been four days north of Hatteras. Sailed in company with brig Hattie and schr. Richard W. Godfrey for New-York.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Demerara,) Perkins, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig Saxon, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Green, Liverpool 57 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie. Had westerly gales up to lon. 60. In lat. 42 58, lon. 35, passed a number of icebergs.

Brig Narcissa, (N. G.,) Hefritz, Singapore March 20, with mdse. to order. Passed Anjiers April 8, Cape of Good Hope April 20, St. Helena May 15, and crossed the equator June 8. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Eaglet, (of Tortola,) Dickenson, Mentone 51 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. June 27, lat. 41 35, lon. 48 50, passed three icebergs.

Brig Idelia, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Gordon, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 6 days north of Hatteras. June 28, lat. 29 32, lon. 79 41, spoke brig Bogota, in ballast, from Aspinwall, for New-York.

Brig Philip Larrabee, (of Providence,) Crowell, Neuvitas 12 ds., with cedar and mahogany to Mora & Arango.

Brig Kossak, Elliot, Neuvitas 13 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 6 days north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Schr. Florence N. Tower, (of Lincolnville,) Perry, Yabacoa 21 ds., with molasses to J. de Rivera & Co. Has had moderate weather on the passage, and been 7 ds. north of Hatteras. June 24, lat. 25 33, long. 70 15, spoke bark Morning Star, hence for St. Jago de Cuba, 17 ds. out. Left in port schr. Virginia Price, for Baltimore, loading.

Schr. Hortensia, (of East Machias,) Talbot, Neuvitas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses and 1 passenger to order. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Schr. Bucco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chalmers, Aquilla, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Ellen Maria, Hoxie, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Iris, (Br.,) Pearce, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Hampden, Perkins, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Star of the East, Hall, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Zophar Mills.

Schr. John Forsyth, Applegate, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to Morris and Essex Railroad Co.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Howey, Jamestown, N. C., 6 ds., with lumber for Fairhaven.

Schr. Lottie, Nenley, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Ellen M. Rowley, Rowley, Mobile 14 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Phœbe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. Paine, Fitch, Gardiner, Me., for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Miner, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Connecticut, Cartwright, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Anne E. Safford, Hanson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Jones, Sag Harbor, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rival, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Rondout, for Stamford.

Schr. Angel, Glenn, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hannah E. Chave, Pratt, Portland.

Schr. Jane, Hall, Mystic, for Port Johnson.

Schr. N. S. Haler, Brewer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. San Luis, Weaver, Wareham.

Schr. Leocadia, Boole, Salem.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford, for Albany.

Schr. Gypsey, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. John B. Spafford, Hawkins, Fall River.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrill, Stamford, for Albany.

Schr. Minerva, Woods, Fall River.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Cornwall, Conn.

Schr. Adelaide, Lewis, Providence, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Snow-Flake, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Holland, Virginia.

Schr. Augusta, Barnum, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Palos, Belaty, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Niagara, Worden, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Charles, Trefethers, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. C. Lawson, Pearce, Portland.

Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, New-London.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Providence.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Harvey, Providence.

Schr. Nelson, Green, Darien, Conn.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Clark, Middletown.

Schr. Brave, Snow, Fall River.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence.

Schr. Messenger, Crane, Taunton.

Schr. Phebe Ann, McTavis, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Forest Home, Ward, Roslyn.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Milton, Raymond, Providence.

Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Kelly, Chase, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Rondout, for Stamford.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, Troy, for Wareham.

Schr. Texas, Champlain, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. E. Hotchkiss, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lacon, McCormack, New-Haven.

Schr. Onward, Allen, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Newburg, for Newport.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Providence.

Schr. Elm City, Bradley, Providence.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. T. Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Gen. Warren, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Sloop Southport, Bradley, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Pereire, for Havre; City of Baltimore and Denmark, for Liverpool; Bellona, for London; Hibernia, for Glasgow. Ships National Eagle, for San Francisco; John G. Richardson, for St. John, N. B. Also sailed—Steamships Granada, for Sisal; United States, for New-Orleans; Charleston, for Charleston; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Wm. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington. Barks Kate Young, for Shanghae; Strathmore, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 11—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Ashland, from New-York; bark Neptune, from Sunderland; schr. Maria Whitney, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 11—Arr. schrs. Mohawk and Extra, from Philadelphia, with coal.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed up, bark Manitou, from Mayaguez.

Passed out—Bark Onoco, for the West Indies; ship Hermina, for Bremen; brigs St. Vincent, for Newfoundland, and the Potomac, Clita and R. C. Wright; schrs. Wallis and John Henry. Two brigs and a large number of coasters have put in for a harbor.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 11—Arr. steamship Mariposa, Kemble, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, July 11—Sld. steamships Thames and Cleopatra, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11—Cld. steamship Lucille, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

C. & N. Rogers—schr., July 2, lat. 26, lon. 75 50.

Forest State—brig, of Stockton, strg. N., July 6, lat. 34 50, lon. 75.

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CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 427, July 11, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 427.
62, 40, 25, 77, 18, 70, 47, 66, 38, 1, 26, 72, 45.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 428, July 11, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 428.
5, 37, 9, 28, 12, 49, 50, 66, 45, 31, 61, 22, 25.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 479, July 11, 1868.
11, 65, 15, 2, 38, 49, 20, 51, 72, 54, 57, 76, 10.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 480, July 11, 1868.
30, 69, 40, 61, 41, 63, 14, 8, 20, 46, 78, 21, 37.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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